The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

Connolly Reported to Have Made a Full Confession of His Crimes.

Detectives in Search of Parties Implicated by His Disclosures.

Threatened Desertion of Tweed by His Bondsmen.

Arrest of the Grand Ball to the Grand Duke Alexis.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—CONNOLLY CONFESSES.

Connolly is reported to-night to have made a full confession of his official misdeeds, and placed it in the hands of the proper officials. Names have been detailed to arrest all persons who attempt to leave the city who are implicated by his confession. Many persons are alarmed, and the confession will not be published to-morrow, for the reason that its publication would defeat the ends of justice.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The settlements of the Clearing-House Syndicate for the government new 6-per-cent loan have been made to-day satisfactorily, according to the terms of contract. The Treasury Department already issued gold checks for over $2,000,000 of the called 5-20s for the redemption of the Assistant Treasurer in exchange for these checks. Only $1,000,000 of these checks, however, have been paid at the Assistant Treasurer's office, the remainder being held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the cancellation of bankers and other holders of the called 5-20 bonds, to forward them to Washington for redemption. Publication of the call in the money market for our money necessarily of a large amount of the Broadway bank called in quite a large amount of loans of the city funds, which will be liberated, and restored to the channels of trade in the course of a few days. The shirt-pinching effect on this account enabled some of the large class of money lenders to advance the price of loans to 7 per cent in gold, but the fair price was 6 per cent currency, with an average supply to borrowers in good paper. The rates are gaining in strength, however, by government on account of the called 5-20 bonds. Prime business paper ranges from 6 to 10 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was quiet and steady. The government new 6s will not be placed on the regular call of the Stock Exchange in the course of a day or two. In London they are quoted at 103-8 to 103-1-2, or 1-8 per cent below par in gold, including accrued interest, the 5-20 bonds being worth 1 per cent above par in gold. It is not likely that the Secretary of the Treasury will buy any of them for government account, as the government does not buy any bonds on the question then arises as to whether it will buy gold. It is expected that the Secretary will publish next Monday his movements in the matter. Central Pacific bonds were strong on account of the reported early completion of the road. Union closed at 91 1-2 to 91 5-8; 7-3-10s 107 1-8 to 107 3-4 for land grants; 113 1-8 for 6s, 105 3-4 to 106 7-8 for stock.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was firm on the basis of 109 to 109 1-8 for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling bills.

THE STOCK MARKET

was dull and lower, declining to 110 1-8, which is a point lower than at a long time past. The market closed at 110 1-4 and closed at 110 1-4 at 3 p. m. Rates paid for carrying were 4, 3, 4 1-2, 2, 5 and 1 per cent after the board adjourned. The previous range was 110 1-4 to 110 3-8 at the close.

THE STOCK MARKET

was rather quiet and inactive in the early part, and showed a little of the activity in the afternoon, when the money market became easier. The transactions were confined, and the market was dull throughout.

BREADSTUFFS.

In flour the inquiry was more general, and, at the decline to-day, a fair amount advanced, but most grades were held higher. Family brands were quite firm and offered less freely. Holders in some cases were drawing back in the market. Holders of wheat, owing to the close of the river and canal, were asking higher prices. It is estimated that some 1,500,000 bushels will be left over in the canal. The decline in Chicago gave sellers the advantage, and there was a better demand for the trade and to hold. The inquiry for exports was fair, and the decline in freights stimulated the inquiry at the close.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ALBANY BALL.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—A ball in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis was given by the committee of citizens at the Academy of Music, to-night. The assemblage comprised the very best citizens of this and adjacent cities. The decorations were magnificent, and in excellent taste. The three proscenium arches occupied by the Grand Duke and suite, were adorned with American and Russian flags, and silver flowers. At the back of the stage was a fountain, the waters changing from one of the Russian imperial family, with the arms of either side of the stage? representing the Emperor Alexander emancipating the serfs, and President Lincoln liberating the slaves. The words "Welcome" at the entrance on Fourteenth-st was canopied and carpeted, and to the Grand Duke drove up at half-past 10, he was received by General McDowell and Mayor Stoughton, and conducted by them to the appearance there announced by Julien's band performing the national hymn. Governor Hoffman and Minister de Stoeckl, Madame Catacazy and the Duke, who wore the uniform of a Russian admiral. The commencement of the music was the signal for a grand promenade, and soon the room was crowded, everybody striving to get a sight of the distinguished guest. In a few minutes the entertainment subsided, and the Grand Duke and party, with the Governor and Minister, left the room, followed by the vast assemblage, which was in a perfect jam to get a last look at the illustrious guest. The Governor and Minister, with their ladies, left in their carriages, followed by the Grand Duke and party in a carriage and four, escorted by a squadron of cavalry. The Grand Duke and party left for Albany at 1 o'clock this morning.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate.

What Has Been Done by the Senate Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FEES AND SALARIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—While the House Committee on Fees and Salaries has done nothing worth mentioning, the Senate committee has submitted several bills, and is elaborating others which its Chairman, Senator Bangs, will present this week or next. Those already introduced are mainly for State officers and Judges, and it has been comparatively easy for the committee to fix salaries; but when it comes to fees of county Clerks, Treasurers, &c., the question is much more complicated. The committee have wisely decided to classify counties, but have not finally settled on the dividing lines between the classes; but after this classification made, there is no one who can say how much a certain rate of fees will produce in a certain county, since no returns have before been made. It is at best all guess work, and a rough approximation to justice is all that can be looked for, and it is this difficulty of graduating fees justly that drives many to favor a uniform rate all over the State, which, however, since it must be high enough to raise a certain sum in the smallest county in the State, raises an enormous one in the largest counties. If the County Clerk receives fifty cents in Gallatin for certain services, how much should he get in Adams, and how much in Cook? This cannot at present be answered, for there are no figures to go on; hence the fees established this winter will, doubtless, in many respects, be too high; but this is inevitable and can be corrected in a couple of years, when the amount of revenue coming from them is known. If one class embraces all counties with less than 20,000 people, the fees must be made so large as to be remunerative in the smallest county, which has 6,000 people, for salaries have to be paid out of the fees, and the fees will be very heavy in larger counties in that class. But that is inevitable, unfortunately. Since the Judicial and Executive officers have no special supporters, the tendency in the Legislature is rather to keep them down and to keep up the pay of subordinate officers whose duties are generally merely clerical, but to whom a member is more nearly related than he is to the Judiciary or Executive.

IN THE SENATE.

The agreement among Senators to stay here to-day and work, was faithfully lived up to, and they have been busily employed morning and evening, and have succeeded in clearing out their tables. They are waiting on the House now to see what legislation they are inclined to originate. A bill was presented on Tuesday of modifying for members of the next General Assembly, allowing the voter to cast three, two, one, or one and a half votes, but throwing out his ballot entirely if he tries to cast too many votes. Separate boxes are prepared for these votes.

SALARY BILLS.

Some time was spent on bills reported by the Committee on Fees and Salaries, special interest being taken on the pay of Supervisors and County Commissioners. The bill giving County Treasurers a commission of 2 per cent was, on motion of the committee, they regarding the amount allowed as too large, sent to the committee on Revenue. Outside pressure, on this question of fees, was shown by Mr. Strevell's remarks to-day, in which he called attention to public sentiment of the necessity of fixing the fees of County and Circuit Courts. He felt that they must be cut down, and cited an instance of a Deputy Recorder in his county who could record forty deeds a day, and got one dollar and fifty cents for each one.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.

ABSENTEES.

The absentees, to-day, were Alexander, Anderson, Bishop, Boyd, Bush, Donahue, Dore, Hamilton, Harlan, Jackson, Jewett, Kerr, Loring, Reddick, Richardson, Tincher, Underwood, VanDozen, Voris, Williams, Woodard.

INSURANCE.

Mr. EARLY, from the Committee on Insurance, reported Senate bill 120, relating to fire, marine, and life insurance, with sundry amendments, which were concurred in.

PETITION.

Mr. BANGS presented a petition from certain parties in London, England, asking payment of coupons on certain bonds destroyed by fire in New York in 1845.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. EPLER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Charitable Institutions to report as to the advisability of making an appropriation to construct the centre and east wing of the Institution for the Blind.

Mr. LANGLEY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Fees and Salaries to report a bill as to the feasibility of requiring records to be kept in duplicate.

ELECTION BILLS.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to provide for the election of members of the Legislature.

Mr. MCNULTA offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to report as to the advisability of making all elections, with certain exceptions, take place in November.

SALARY BILLS.

The bill relating to the salary of Circuit Judges and Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County was read a second time.

Mr. WHITING moved to strike out $4,000 and insert $3,500.

The bill and amendments were laid on the table. A number of bills, especially those relating to fees and salaries, were read a second time, laid on the table and ordered printed.

A great deal of dissension was had over Judge Bangs' bill for compensation of Commissioners for partition and dower. Mr. Strevell's amendment striking out $3 per day, inserting $2, and cutting off mileage for these Commissioners, being brought to the front by Mr. Nicholson moving to close the debate, which was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SALARY OF SUPERVISORS.

The reading of bills on second reading was resumed.

Mr. LANGLEY moved to amend the compensation of Supervisors by striking out $3 and inserting $2.

Mr. VAUGHN offered an amendment increasing the mileage from 5 to 10 cents per mile. Accepted by Mr. Langley and adopted, leaving the pay then at $3.

Mr. STREVELL offered an amendent providing that supervisors receive no other compensation or emolument. Adopted.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS BILL

was read and amended in the same manner as the Supervisors' bill. Mr EDSALL moved to amend by striking out $3 as compensation of County Commissioners' and inserting $2.

FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS BILL

was laid aside temporarily to allow the House bill for the protection of farmers and fruit growers to be taken up for passage.

Mr EDSALL moved to amend the bill by providing that the City Councils be empowered to designate where farmers should dispose of their goods. The whole subject was recommended to the Committee on Municipalities.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

Mr. EDSALL'S amendment to the County Commissioners' bill was withdrawn, every Senator from counties not under township organization objecting to it.

OTHER SALARY BILLS.

The bill allowing to County Treasurers 2 per cent on all orders paid was recommitted.

The bill establishing the salaries of State officers was read a second time and postponed to Friday next at 10 a. m.

Mr. STREVELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Fees and Salaries to report at an early day a bill relating to Fees of County and Circuit Clerks, and that fees and salaries should be incorporated in one general bill.

The discussion on Mr. STREVELL'S resolution took a wide range, occasioning some sharp firing between that gentleman and Senator Bangs, in which the latter gentleman likened the labor of the Committee on Fees and Salaries to "Herding a bushel of fleas on a prairie."

ABSENTEES AGAIN.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenses to report on the advisability of depriving subordinate officers absent without leaves of their per diem. The applies particularly to the enrolling and engrossing clerks, and more particularly to the Chief of that bureau.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to amend by directing said committee to inquire as to what if any officers could be dispensed with. Adopted.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Northerly winds, with clearing weather, are probable for Saturday on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Westerly winds, with pleasant weather in the Middle and and Eastern States; increasing southwest winds on the lakes, with a falling barometer and cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and Jacksonville, and are ordered for Oswego, Rochester, and Buffalo.

FOREIGN.

The Belgian Ministers Tender Their Resignation at the Request of the King.

Peace and Order Immediately Established at Brussels.

Final Settlement of the United States Five Per Cent Loan in Europe.

The Prince of Wales' Condition Reported to be Improving.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 30—Evening.—The latest official bulletin regarding the condition of the Prince of Wales reports the symptoms more favorable, and the Prince unquestionably progressing.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—This morning's bulletin from Sandringham states that there was an increase in fever in the case of the Prince of Wales early in the evening yesterday, but as the night advanced the fever again partially subsided. The Prince remained comparatively quiet through the remainder of the night.

The Earl of Chesterfield died, to-day, of typhus fever. He contracted the disease about the same time and in the same locality as the Prince of Wales.

Sir Charles Dilke addressed a meeting at Ballou last night. During the evening the audience became very disorderly; there was some fighting, and the meeting broke up in confusion.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The steamships Ohio, from Baltimore, and the Washington, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A private cable despatch says: "Owing to a dispute about wages, the strike which commenced in the Staffordshire potteries, at the annual hiring time, November 11, has become general, and all manufacturing is suspended."

The small-pox, in a virulent form, is spreading in Plymouth and vicinity. The authorities are building especial hospitals for those stricken with disease, and have adopted stringent sanitary precautions.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.—The cholera, in its worst form, is raging with great violence in the city of Delhi.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The death of the Earl of Chesterfield intensifies the anxiety for the Prince of Wales. The public uneasiness is so great as to have a perceptible effect on the markets, which were generally dull and flat to-day. The Queen has returned to Windsor, from Sandringham, where she has been watching by the bedside of the Prince.

The festivities usually keyed by the court on the 1st of December, the birthday of the Princess of Wales, were abandoned.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The final settlement of the United States funded loan was made to-day without disturbing the money market, bonds closing higher than ever before, the last advance being to 90 1-2 in gold, because the settlement was anticipated. The receipts of the loan unsettled at the opening of books to-day was £10,000,000, and of this the taking of nearly $15,000,000 was arranged in London, leaving less than $20,000 undisposed of, with the Continent to hear from. There is no doubt that the whole of the loan in European markets is taken.

France.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A special states that the Government of France is very uneasy, and exercises the utmost vigilance. There is a great display of troops in Paris, and all points are guarded by patrol every night, while police are stationed in every street corner. The public mind is very unsettled, and the impression is that the present state of affairs cannot last any length of time.

The last words of Rossel to his Republican friends were: "If you have not before long crushed the army, it will crush you." It is said he has been Practorian, and always formed a distinct party; whereas it should be national. Danger is probably Republicans have abandoned the insurrection. You did not like the uprisings of the 18th of March; I did not like them, but it was necessary to put down the Communists.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—President Thiers, in a message to the National Assembly, on the reopening of the session, says that the relations between France and Germany, the Commercial Convention with England, the military law, and the general reorganization of the army, will be the principal suggestions as to the constitutional changes, and makes no allusion whatever to political subjects.

Fremieret, one of those implicated in the riots, condemned to death by court martial at Marseilles, was executed to-day. He was taken from his prison at an early hour this morning, conveyed a short distance outside the walls, and shot. He died bravely, refusing to be blindfolded. His last words were: "Long live France!"

The squadron detailed to guard the shores of Corsica is to remain at Ajaccio for an indefinite time. The ex-Empress Eugenie has left Nice, and sent to it from Marseilles. It is supposed that its object is to prevent any attempt on the part of the Imperialists at a rising on that island.

Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—It is said that government has resolved to remove Captain-General Valmaseda from the Governorship of Cuba, and that 20,000 fresh troops are to be despatched to the island.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A Havana special says the bodies of the executed students were refused to the parents. The students sentenced to the chaingang have been working in the streets with criminals since yesterday. The father of one of the former died of grief, and the mothers of two others are insane.

Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Despatches from Tucson say the garrison of Guaymas Sonora revolted, killing their commandant, Jose Iguer, and proclaiming for Diaz. After levying heavy contributions on the merchants, they embarked on board two small vessels for Alsala, expecting to return that place without trouble.

Governor Pasquera raised troops immediately, reoccupied Guaymas, and despatched a force down the coast in pursuit of the revolutionists. The people appear to have taken no part generally in the revolts, either in Sonora or Sinaloa.

A Mexican merchant is paying duties on goods to the revolutionary authorities have been notified by the regular officials that they would be compelled to pay the full amount again to the government as soon as order was established.

Destructive Tornado.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—A special despatch to the *Transcript* from Halifax says: A hurricane visited the northern side of the island of Cape Breton on the night of the 26th ult., doing immense damage to houses, barns, trees, and shipping. The gale began at 8 o'clock and lasted until 6 o'clock the next morning. The tide was four feet higher than ever known before. The public wharf at Port Hood was swept away and in the villages several houses were blown down. A number of vessels anchored at Port Mulgrave dragged their anchors and passed out of the strait to sea. The Bermudean brig Jabez, from Charlottetown, was wrecked on Fox Island, and only one man saved. Two schooners were wrecked in the Strait of Canso. It is feared that there has been considerable loss of life by the gale.

ILLINOIS.

Report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Location of the Next State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 1.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have been in session for a week, completing their report to Governor Palmer, which was yesterday handed to the State Printer. It will make a good-sized volume, embracing the report, discussion, and recommendations of the Commissioners, the report of the Secretary, accompanied by the reports of the several railroad companies, with tables, etc., and the reports and tables of the Grain Inspector and Warehouse Registrar. The report will be laid before the Legislature by the Governor in the course of two weeks. On account of this special meeting of the board, the next regular meeting will occur the first Tuesday in January.

A. M. Garland, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, returned to-day from a trip to Decatur. He reports that it has been definitely settled that the next State Fair will not be held at that locality. The bond given by the citizens of that enterprising town has been cancelled. The location of the State Fair next year is therefore an open question.

Destructive Fire in Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 30.—A fire originated this morning about 2 o'clock in the basement of Evans' grocery store, on the corner of Main and North streets, in McClun's building, and, in spite of the efforts of the Fire Department and citizens, entirely destroyed that building and its contents, including Evans' stock of groceries and J. B. McClun's stock of furniture. The adjoining building, occupied by E. F. Hooper, grocer, Caldwell & Murray commission merchants, and the Ladies' Library, sustained extensive damage. The *Pantagraph* building was also slightly injured. Fifty thousand dollars will barely cover the loss. The insurance is as follows: J. B. McClun, building and stock, $10,000 in the North British and Mercantile; $5,000 in the Royal, and $5,000 in the Insurance Company of North America. The whole is a total loss. E. F. Hooper, building and stock, $5,000 in the North British and Mercantile; $5,000 in the Royal, and $5,000 in the Insurance Company of North America. The whole is a total loss. Caldwell & Murray commission merchants, $5,000 in the Royal, and $5,000 in the Phœnix, of Hartford, and $4,500 in the Royal—partial loss. Evans, grocer, $3,000 in the Royal, $2,000 in the Phœnix, of Hartford—total loss. Ladies' Library, $2,000 in the North British and Mercantile—small loss. The *Pantagraph* Company were insured in good companies—small damage by removal.

MICHIGAN.

Burglary in Detroit—State Finances—Obituary—Fatal Explosion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—The fur store of R. Stafford & Co., of this city, was entered last night by burglars and robbed of goods of the value of $800.

The close of the month of November leaves in the State Treasury a balance of $407,922.

Rev. Ira M. Weed, a prominent Presbyterian divine, died yesterday at Ypsilanti, aged 67 years.

News has reached here of a recent explosion in Ransom Hillsdale County, of the boiler of a portable steam saw mill, located on the farm of Chas. Burt, killing John Crititen, who had charge of the machinery. A young woman named Black, and two children of Wm. Palmer, sawyer, aged 4 and 6 years. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, and John Palmer, a brother, were seriously injured. The mill had just been completed, and commenced sawing that afternoon, Mr. Palmer having charge.

OHIO.

Voluntary Confession and Sentence of a Murderer—Accidental Death from Chloroform.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The trial of James Patton, charged with killing Mathew Sims, at Aberdeen, Ohio, opposite Maysville, Ky., opened this morning. The tragedy occurred five months ago in Aberdeen. It is the result of the killing is said to be the criminal relations existing between the murdered man and Patton's wife. The verdict will probably be rendered to-day.

On Monday last Michael Belgymer, who had heretofore been twice tried on a charge of murdering his wife, near Zanesville, Ohio, some two years since, came into court and plead guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Miss Sarah Hughes was found dead in bed at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday morning. She had retired from her self before with a handkerchief saturated with chloroform laid upon her face, for an aching tooth, and, failing asleep, inhaled the fatal dose. This is such a casualty as to excite alarm. Several years ago, Miss Hughes won quite a reputation with her pen.

THE WEST.

The Severe Cold Weather in Utah—A Mormon Thanksgiving — Female Suffrage Dead in Wyoming.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 29.—The mail carrier from Cottonwood arrived this afternoon, having left Corinne, the 26th, and the 28th, when it was snowing, and drifts of twenty to ten feet. The principal mining claims, however, manage to continue work as usual. The Emma mine operations are interrupted.

The Mormon journal says that, notwithstanding the crusade against the Latter-Day Saints, they can cheerfully join in thanks and praise to God, for they know from past experience that when their extremity has been greatest, their deliverance and triumph have also been nearest, and on these accounts and many others they, the people of Utah, will heartily join to-morrow in thanking God for his mercies.

OMAHA, Dec. 1.—Information, which appears to be reliable, has been received here that Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, has signed the bill repealing female suffrage.

GEORGIA.

A Resolution Favoring Payment for Emancipated Slaves Defeated in the Legislature—Railroad Projects.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—Some time ago Mr. Benton, a Republican Senator, introduced a resolution looking to payment for emancipated slaves. The resolution was passed by a very overwhelming Democratic majority, a resolution defeating and condemning Benton's measure. The resolution censures Benton's resolution as tending to evil.

A movement to establish a railway from Louisville and the Ohio River to the South Atlantic seaboard, with steam facilities to Europe, is nearly complete.

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A Quebec special states that the ice in Spence River is filled with floating ice. Vessels are floating up and down the harbor with it. Two vessels broke adrift, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in clearing themselves. Two schooners were wrecked in the Strait of Canso. It is feared that there has been considerable loss of life by the gale.

WASHINGTON.

December Statement of the Public Debt.

Decrease During the Past Month $3,462,080.

A Strong Naval Fleet to be Stationed in Cuban Waters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ACCOUNTS OVERHAULED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The clerks in the Treasury Department have many of them been working nights for a week or two past, and the accounts of every disbursing officer of the government have been overhauled. This was ordered in consequence of numerous defections that have recently been reported and the object is to ascertain positively the correctness of every officer's account.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

The formal case of our government for presentation for the *Geneva Conference* has been completed, and its translation into French is also finished. It is understood among diplomats that England has prepared an argument for this conference based upon efforts to show that the United States in her treatment of Spain since our war, has, in encouraging and aiding Cuban insurgents, been exactly what we are now arraigning England for.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is the recapitulation of the December statement of the public debt:

Debt bearing interest in coin:	
Bonds, 6 per cent.	$1,577,135,150
Bonds, 5 per cent.	297,365,300
Principal	1,854,497,450
Interest	34,558,830
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:	
Certificates of indebtedness, 4 per cent.	678,000
Navy pension fund, 5 per cent.	14,000,000
Certificates at 2 per cent.	23,400,000
Principal	38,078,000
Interest	294,340
Debt bearing no interest:	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 357,597,601
Fractional currency	46,187,690
Coin certificates	34,950,180
Principal	427,804,977
Unclaimed interest	14,446
Total debt:	
Principal	$ 2,317,123,124
Interest	27,508,387
Total	2,344,631,511
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	86,756,584
Currency	10,123,695
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1871	2,247,751,232
Decrease during the month	3,462,080
Decrease since March 1, 1871	72,447,479
Decrease from March 1, 1869 to March 1, 1871	124,784,413

Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding | 64,618,832
Interest accrued and unpaid | 1,615,470
Interest paid by United States | 12,902,675
Interest paid by transportation of mails | 3,317,807

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Don Quixote de la Mancha. From the Spanish of Cervantes, by C. Jarvis. Illustrated by Tony Johannot. Two vols., royal 8vo, full red calf extra 25.00

Select Views in Greece, with classical illustrations, by R. W. Williams, Esq., F. R. S. Z. Two volumes, royal 8vo, half morocco. London: Longman. India proof, second-bound, but very fine copy; scarce 14.00

Stanfield's Coast Scenery. A Series of Views in the British Channel, from original views, by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., half morocco 12.00

The Parks, Promenades and Gardens of Paris. By W. Robinson, F. L. S., with upwards of 60 illustrations. One vol., 8vo, half calf. London 15.00

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott. By J. G. Lockhart. Two vols., 8vo, half morocco 20.00

Memoirs of the Queens of King James the First and Queen Elizabeth, by Lucy Aikin. Four vols., 8vo, calf. London: Longman. Second edition, considerably improved. Five vols., 8vo, calf. London: Wm. Pickering, 1840. Scarce 16.00

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JAMES A. SCOTT,

334 Madison-st., cor. Aberdeen,

Formerly 55 South Clark-st.

FURS!

LADIES, don't purchase your FURS without visiting the FARMER of

GUSTIN & COOPER,

583 Wabash-av.

They keep first-class goods, and a large stock to select from.

PRICES LOW.

Furs cleaned and repaired on short notice.

OUR HAT STOCK IS COMPLETE.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,

Furriers and Hatters,

196 West Madison-st.

Furs Altered and Repaired in the Best Manner.

FOR SALE.

A No. 1

Business Chance

FOR SALE.

A complete Job Printing Office and Blank Book Manufactory, with stock of Paper, Envelopes, &c., situated in a city of 30,000 inhabitants, 70 miles from Chicago, and having the leading business with the entire trade. Price $12,000 to $13,000. Satisfactory reasons given for desiring to sell. Address or apply to

H. H. Chandler's Advertising Agency,

446 State-st., within Five Days.

400,000 BRICKS

for sale, of superior quality. Can be delivered immediately. HAGER, SPIES & CO.,

6 North Canal-st.

BOOKSELLERS.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 459 Wabash-av., Chicago,

AND

241 Superior-st., Cleveland, O.

We offer to the Western trade a large and well-selected stock of

Christmas Goods,

Consisting in part of

McLoughlin's Colored Toy Books,
Hardley's Blocks,
Hardley's Albums,
Lee & Shepard's Juveniles,
Routledge's Illuminated Poets,
Nelson's English Juveniles,
English Elzevir Toy Books,
English Bibles and Prayer Books,
Henry A. Young's Juvenile Sets,
Leavitt & Allen Bros.' Holiday Books,
Sheldon & Co.'s Juvenile Sets,
Standard Authors, in fine Bindings,
Illustrated Journals,
Red Line Poets,
Jas. R. Osgood & Co.'s Publications,
Roberts Bros.'s Publications,
Harper & Bros.'s Publications,
D. Appleton & Co.'s Publications,
Lead a full supply of
Chatterbox,
Children's Friend,
Infant's Magazine, and
Little Folks.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

Blank Books and Office Stationery.

Large lot of Office Stationery just received embracing Cash Boxes, Post Office Boxes, Bill Head Cases, Paper Weights, Hub Files, Round Ebony Rulers, Lund's Ruler, Barometer Inkstands, Bunker's Inkstand, Flat Glass Inkstands, Adair's Racks, Paper Fasteners, Tin Paper Cutters, Gold Pens, Sponge Cups, Arm Rests, Check Punchers, Gillott's Pens, Interleaving Paper, Rubber Pencil Rodger's Erasers, Letter Clips, Pennes, Shipman's Files, India Ink, Bill Files, Faber's Erasers, Borell's Carmine, Arnold's Fluid, French Copying Ink, Copying Press Stands, Sand, Wax, Thumb Tacks, Copying Books, &c., &c.

We have also received from our Cleveland Blank Book Bindery, a fine assortment of FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM and DEMY LEDGERS and JOURNALS, well pressed, and bound in the most durable manner. Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

469 Wabash-av.

LAW BOOKS.

NEW LAW BOOKS

In Press and Preparation

BY

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

LAW OF JUDICIAL SALES. 8vo.
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LEADING CASES IN LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. 8vo.
LEADING CASES IN THE LAW OF AGENCY. 8vo.
LEADING CASES IN THE LAW OF CORPORATIONS. 8vo.
BIGELOW'S OVERRULED CASES. 8vo.
BIGELOW ON ESTOPPEL. 8vo.
PHILLIPS ON LIENS. 8vo.
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Nearly Ready.

BISHOP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. 2d Edition. 2 vols. 8vo.
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MASSACHUSETTS DIGEST. Vol. III. Royal 8vo.
STORY'S CONFLICT OF LAWS. Edited by E. H. Bennett. *Seventh Edition.* 8vo.

Lately Published.

DANIELL'S PLEADING AND PRACTICE. Fourth Edition. Edited by Hon. J. C. Perkins. 3 vols. 8vo. $16.50.
KERR ON INJUNCTIONS. Edited by W. A. Herrick, Esq. 8vo. $7.50.
LANGDELL'S SELECT CASES ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. 8vo. $7.50.
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CURTIS' AMERICAN CONVEYANCER. New Edition. Crown 8vo. $2.25.
COOLEY'S CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS. Second Edition. 8vo. $7.50.

INSURANCE.

THE OFFICE OF THE

NATIONAL Life Insurance Co.

OF CHICAGO.

Has Been Removed from 638 West Lake-st. to

No. 3 Eighteenth-st.

Near Lake.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. IRVING'S Non-Explosive Gasoline.

He wishes to return thanks to kind patronage. Has removed to 100 South Halsted-st., near Monroe-st. Got the very best Gasoline, Pressure and Jet Burners, latest improved Jet Burners; also the Non-Explosive Kerosene and Safety Fuel Burner. Keep the celebrated Perkins & House Non-Explosive Lamps, Burners and Chimneys. Send 75¢ Gasoline, wholesale and retail.

All Policy-Holders

in bankrupt insurance companies can adopt the

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

of collecting their money by calling at 6 West Madison-st., up stairs.

To Publishers.

Please send sample copy of publication, and special terms for advertising, to

GOLD MEDAL SEWING MACHINE CO.,

38 West Washington-st., Chicago.

SHIRTS, AT WILSON BROS.,

921 Wabash-av., 48 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. HENRY OLIN,

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Has again resumed business at 70 West Madison-st., where he is prepared with all modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Field, King & Co., heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation, from this date. Further business will be transacted by the undersigned, in their own name, in liquidation.

[illegible]

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1871. [illegible]

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, and assume all the liabilities of the late firm as heretofore.

C. R. FIELD.

WANTED.

A partner to fill a non-resident interest in a business now paying 40 per cent per annum. Address, with name and reference, [illegible]

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Knights of Pythias.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Man Forcibly Dispossessed of His House.

Murder Trial Continued—Hugh Garrity Released on Bail.

Circuit Court.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE EVICTION.

An action on the case was commenced by James B. Taylor against M. Clark, the incipient stage being a *capias*. Mr. Taylor claims that on the 20th day of November he was in possession of the house No. 568 Burnside street, as the tenant of defendant, with right of possession until May 1, 1872, and rent paid up to November 21, the possession being contingent upon the payment of rent by monthly instalments, nevertheless which it is charged the defendant took possession. As special damage, it is stated that defendant de-robed the house of its furniture, then used for the accommodation of plaintiff's wife, child, and mother, placing everything into the kitchen, then making wrongful ingress, and retaining unlawful possession.

CHARGE OF FALSE ARREST.

A *capias* was sued out by Edward C. Reichwald against Daniel K. Bryant. The plaintiff complains that he was wrongfully arrested (or caused to be) by defendant on the charge of wrongfully converting to his own use the proceeds arising from the sale of produce consigned to him, as a commission merchant, by one John Bryant, of Hebron, Indiana.

INSURANCE.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against the Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by which demand is made for $2,500, by Hugh O'Donnell, for the use of D. James Leary, who is attorney in the cause.

Criminal Court.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL CONTINUED.

Henry Williams, colored, indicted for the murder of a colored man, Charles Grayson, by shooting him, was brought into court for trial. It was represented by his counsel that this being the last day for trials of the term, it would be too short a time in which to dispose of the case, whereupon a continuance was allowed.

TOO THIN.

Martin Walsh, indicted for stealing two horses from a Mr. Cooper, pleaded guilty under age. He produced testimony of his minority by his mother, but it seemed that upon the occasion of his arrest he gave his age at 23 years, so that this matter was left over until this morning, which will be sentence day.

GARRITY RELEASED ON BAIL.

Hugh Garrity, the notorious, yesterday succeeded in giving bail upon the two indictments against him, which are for assault with intent to murder, and assault with intent to rob. His bailor is William Crawford, who claimed to own real estate valued at $13,000, encumbered only to the amount of $1,000, beside his stock of wood and coal, valued by him at $5,000.

Superior Court.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against Daniel A. Kimbark and William Arthur, in which demand is made for $10,000, by Charles A. Gregory.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was instituted by James B. Taylor against M. Clark to recover damages laid at $5,000 for an alleged forcible eviction from leased premises. (A somewhat similar action, probably concerning the same premises, was commenced in the Circuit Court.)

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration of the estate of Barnard Graham was granted to Henry Graham, under bond of $900.

—Andrew Enzenbacker was appointed to administer upon the estate of August Jeske, under bond of $823.

RELIGIOUS.

Services at the Barracks—Church Dedications—The Noon Prayer-Meetings—Services at the West Side Opera House on Next Sunday.

A new chapel, capable of seating from 300 to 400 people, has been built by the Young Men's Christian Association at the Harrison street barracks, and will be opened on Sunday afternoon by the formation of Sunday School classes. Sunday School teachers are invited.

—The new church edifice just completed by the First United Presbyterian Society, at the corner of Paulina and Monroe streets, will be dedicated to-morrow. In the forenoon the sermon will be by Rev. Joseph R. Carr, D. D., of Pittsburgh, and in the evening by Rev. D. A. Wallace, President of Monmouth College. The new structure is of brick, 55x85 feet, and cost about $30,000.

—The daily noon prayer-meeting will be held for the first time in the new rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 99 Randolph street, up stairs, to-day, at the usual hour. Rev. M. M. Parkhurst will lead. Subject—the Sunday School lesson for next Sabbath: Matthew xxv. 31—46. Pastors of churches are specially invited.

—Grace Methodist Church, the new building erected on the old site on the corner of Chicago avenue and La Salle street, will be dedicated to-morrow forenoon at 10 1-2 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst. Grace Sunday School meets at 12 o'clock. Everybody is invited. There will be no postponement on account of weather.

—Rev. Dr. Patton, Editor of the *Advance*, will preach to-morrow evening at the West Side Opera House, No. 97 West Randolph street, for the Young Men's Christian Association. This is the opening of a winter course of services, to be held by the association in this hall. The place of meeting is a very neat and attractive one. The music provided will be acceptable, and it is hoped that the young men of the city, with no regular places of worship, will respond to the cordial invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association to attend their meetings. We can assure them of a good talk from Dr. Patton.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Sudden Death of a Philadelphian.

Mr. C. H. Johnson, of Philadelphia, who had been boarding at No. 92 West Madison street since last Saturday, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. As he was apparently in good health when he retired on Thursday night, it was at first supposed that he had committed suicide. In the absence of a *post mortem* examination it is difficult to ascertain the cause of his demise, but the County Physician, who judged from the appearance of the corpse, gave it as his opinion that death resulted from congestion of the lungs. Mr. Johnson was about 30 years of age. He had between $1,200 and $1,300 in greenbacks and several diamonds, and a gold watch and chain with him. These were taken in charge by Dr. Miller, who will retain them until Mr. Johnson's friends arrive. The body will be removed to the Morgue this morning, where the Coroner will hold an inquest.

Relief Items.

H. B. Newhall, of New York, agent of the Providence Tool Company, has forwarded $400 to Hibbard & Spencer, of this city, to be applied to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, "where it will do the most good to those who suffer in your city," as the donor requests.

—The Employment Bureau of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society state that until recently orders for laborers, and some classes of mechanics have been so numerous that it has been impossible for the bureau to supply the demand, but now all orders are solicited and will be promptly filled.

—The Brewers' Association of New York and vicinity have made a collection for the sufferers of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Chicago, amounting to $1,305. Chicago's share has been forwarded by the President of the Association, H. Clausen, Esq., to Messrs. Seipp & Lehmann, of this city, with instructions to aid such needful sufferers as have been working in or for breweries, who may, on application to their employers, receive their share of the fund, none of which will be distributed to single men or those having good paying work.

Meteorological.

The observations taken by the United States Signal Corps in this city showed the following results for the month of November: Mean of temperature, 35 degrees, the highest being 61 degrees on the 4th day, and the lowest, 9 degrees on the 23d. The rainfall was 3.62 inches, of which 1.18 inches fell on the 13th, and 1 inch on the 9th. On the 19th the wind travelled 384 miles in the 24 hours, and 36 miles in one hour on the 28th. The prevailing wind was the northwest. The average of the barometer was 30.099 inches. It must be remembered that this is reduced level. The local barometer registers ... an inch less than the corrected alti...

[illegible] ...r and killed by a ...d, yesterday ...ding

...field for the purpose of re-establishing the Prison Library, destroyed by the great fire of October 9. She commences at Springfield, Ill.

—The body of a diminutive specimen of humanity was found under the sidewalk at the corner of Pratt and Halsted streets, yesterday. It was taken to the Chicago avenue station, where an inquest was held.

—James Rounsfield, of the National Military Asylum, Dayton, Ohio, desires information of Captain Morris, a Welshman by birth, who for twelve years has been Captain of a schooner on the lakes.

—Among yesterday's arrivals at the Tremont House are the following: A. P. Peabody, Boston; John J. Mitchell, Alton; Hon. Matt. Carpenter and James Coleman, Wisconsin; J. C. Robinson, Springfield; R. W. Bennett, Cincinnati; C. J. Grout, Philadelphia; O. E. Hunt, Indianapolis; R. E. Goodell, Springfield.

—A German named Mike Schmidt and a Dutchman named Emil Miller, indulged in a dispute at their boarding house, No. 131 West Lake street, on Thanksgiving Day, and Miller stabbed Schmidt in the face, right shoulder, and arm, with a pocket-knife. The assailant was arraigned before Justice Scully, yesterday, and held in $700 bail to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill.

—In answer to an inquiry by friends, published in THE TRIBUNE, for Joseph B. Chandler, that gentleman writes from Madison, Wis., that he saved not only himself, but most of the papers entrusted to his care at No. 125 Dearborn street, and that he will shortly resume business in the city. All letters are to be addressed to him at No. 9 University place, Chicago.

NOT A SUCCESS.

Hattie Brooks, alias "The Queen of the Turf" Fails in an Attempt to Cheat the Penitentiary of Her Valuable Services.

The "Queen of the Turf"—she who has robbed more countrymen and sailors than any other outcast woman in the city—attempted to end her miserable existence, on Thanksgiving day by taking morphine. Her name is Hattie Brooks, and her age 28 years. When she commenced to lead a life of shame, she was an exceedingly handsome girl, but dissipation has reddened and bloated her countenance, and made her a horrible looking object. Within the last four months she had been arrested a dozen times for enticing strangers into her den, No. 419 South Clark street, and drinking them drunk and relieving them of the weight of whatever they had in their pockets. At the present time she is out on bail for taking $40 from a sight-seeing rustic. With the Penitentiary in view, it is no wonder that she said, "I am tired of life," and swallowed a dose of morphine, in the hope of cheating the State's Attorney out of his conviction fee. When one of her companions observed that she was under the influence of the drug, a physician was sent for, who examined her, and remarked there was no hope—he could do nothing for her. He departed without administering medicine, and in two hours the would-be suicide, although too weak to rise from the bed, was out of danger. She had taken too large a dose of the drug.

Commercial Agents who Suffered by the Fire.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please allow me a space in your valuable paper for a few commonplace remarks, which will perhaps bring to the minds of the Relief Committee a class of men who were sufferers in the great fire of the 8th and 9th of October.

The gentlemen I wish to call attention to are the commercial agents traveling from and for Chicago houses. At the time of the fire there were nearly 1,500 travelling agents depending on their salaries to support their families. Of this number, at least 500 suffered by the fire, and were thrown out of employment, at least for the present. This class of men are too proud to ask rations to be dealt out to them, and too honorable to leave Chicago and accept situations from rival cities. Chicago is indebted to these same men for her commercial greatness. They have "dug up" for Chicago a trade which has made her the envy of her would-be rivals. They have made the country merchants feel that Chicago was their best friend, by selling them goods at prices that would defy competition, and yet make money for their employers. But there has been a great dulness in business for the last thirty days. The wholesale portion of Chicago has fallen *but to rise again*. Trade is looming up, and will soon occupy her former position.

But to the point. Fifteen hundred Chicago commercial agents are sufferers by the great fire, and 500 are out of employment. Chicago cannot, and will not, forget that these men must live through the winter by some means, or be forced by necessity to take their trade to rival cities. New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee all appreciate a Chicago agent.

Aid has come from every part of the globe (in, I hope, abundance), and why can't these agents, that have lost homes and situations, make out a schedule of what amount it will take to make them half-way comfortable, stating condition, value of lost situation, &c., and have it endorsed by their former employers, and hand it to the proper authorities, and receive assistance in cash, according to their wants, say from $100 to $500 each. Almost every class that suffered by the fire, and did not lose their situations, have received aid from some quarter or other.

Hoping that something will be done, and speedily, I remain, your most obedient servant,

A CHICAGO COMMERCIAL AGENT.

Fees for Re-recording.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You will do the people of this city and county a substantial service by calling the attention of the members of the Legislature from this county to the immediate necessity of doing something to prevent the Circuit Clerk from continuing to receive the present established fees for re-recording deeds, &c. The people of this county are heartily tired of Mr. Gassette's greedy and rapacious rule, and will hold the Cook County members responsible for the speedy passage of an act under which our lost records may be restored at the least possible expense to the sufferers.

Let an act of this kind be passed at once, and, should Gassette not relish it, he can retire and give his undivided attention to the game of base ball, where, from his familiarity with the game, he will be in far more danger from "hot balls" than he ever incurred while pretending to serve in the army.

TRUST DEED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.

Beaver Lake Lands.

The following is the decision made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon the application of parties for the survey of the lands in the bed of Beaver Lake, in Newton County, Ind. It will be seen that the Commissioner rejects the application:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1871.

Messrs. Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks, Attorneys-at-Law, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that the applications of Isaac Myers, B. H. Milroy, and others, citizens of Newton County, Ind., for the survey of a body of land in Beaver Lake, has been rejected.

The magnitude of the interest involved in that and similar cases, and the great difficulty attending a just and equitable adjudication of them under existing laws, render it inexpedient, on the part of this office, to take action, until additional Congressional legislation shall have been had upon the subject. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND, Commissioner.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple's Female School.

The advertisement of the Female School of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, D.D., of Faribault, Minnesota, will be found in another column. The Bishop has eight teachers associated with him, and both in the thorough character of the instruction given and the high moral and religious character of the institution, it ranks among the very best in the country. Parents and guardians will find it greatly to their advantage to place their daughters and wards under the care of Bishop Whipple.

A Bargain.

H. G. Anderson & Co., of Peoria, Ill., offer for sale the tools, patterns, flasks, and other paraphernalia of the Peoria City Foundry and Machine Shop. Everything is in excellent order. They are offered cheap and on liberal terms.

Anti-Rattling Shutter Fastener.

Those who are troubled with rattling shutters, the chief annoyance of wintry nights, can obtain Francis' patent combined anti-rattling shutter fastener at No. 135 Twenty-ninth street. It will lower either shutter at any angle and stay back. It does away with bolts and turnbuckles.

EPISCOPAL TROUBLES.

Letter from Bishop Henry W. Lee to Bishop Whitehouse.

To the Editor of the Churchman [Nov. 11]:

I doubt not you will cheerfully insert the following letter as a matter of justice to myself. It was addressed to the Bishop of Illinois, according to its date, and he has not seen fit to make any reply. It is to be presumed, therefore, that he does not intend to give the explanation and satisfaction desired.

H. W. L.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 30, 1871.

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: Sojourning ...porarily here, on my way to the General ...tion, my attention has been called to the ...respondence referring to the case of ... appears in the *Churchman* of ... regret the spirit and ... as they refer to ... surprise by the ...hipple of ... your

...postponement of the infliction of the sentence until at least after the General Convention. This was to be specially urged in my answer to you, and I understood that Bishop Whipple was to urge the same in his letter. This I assert very confidently, and I cannot believe that Bishop Whipple will deny it; nor is there any reason why he should. We had no idea of any improper interference in your diocesan affairs, but were actuated solely by a desire to promote the peace and well-being of the Church.

I will only add that your charge against me, that I artfully endeavored to compromise Bishop Whipple in the matter, is something that I can scarcely comprehend, and it is unfounded entirely. There is in your mind a strange mistake in regard to it, and your language in this particular, as well as in others, is unworthy of you, and ought, in justice, to be retracted. I could have no possible motive in attributing to Bishop Whipple views and feelings which were not his in this our joint effort; and I disclaim any such motive from my very heart. What you say of me in this connection is very offensive, and in my mind exposes you to reproach, as a man, as a Christian, and as a Bishop in the Church of God. I hope you will do me the justice to believe that I do not say this with any feelings that are inconsistent with the assurance that I am your friend and brother,

HENRY W. LEE.

To Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitehouse.

—The Hon. A. C. Mattoon, formerly a State Senator of New York, has undertaken the work of dredging Pease Creek, in Florida, and rendering it navigable. The stream is 200 miles long, and Mr. Mattoon will receive each alternate section of land on both sides, one mile square, for the work. Pease Creek empties into Charlotte Harbor, a capacious bay on the west or gulf coast of Florida. Mr. Mattoon will have to dredge the stream to the depth of two or two and a half feet for the distance of seventy miles. There is believed to be an immense fortune in the undertaking.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The American House, Boston, quiet and retired, with its large, airy rooms, has no superior in New England, its location on the elegant new Hanover street making it the centre of business and places of amusement.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff is one of those remedies that commends itself to the intelligent, as meeting a demand not heretofore provided for in medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and immediate in its effects. Sent by mail, 30c per box, or four boxes for $1, post paid.

J. Parsons, Dispensing Chemist and Perfumer, has re-opened at 684 Wabash avenue, with an entirely new stock of fine Toilet Articles, Drugs, Perfumes, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c. Prescription book saved from the fire.

Chaped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Extracted without pain by Dr. Kenison, Chiropodist, at 863 Wabash avenue, corner Eighteenth street, formerly 119 and 118 Clark street.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of the hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Its Value is Incalculable—For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—FOWLER—Nov. 30, 1871, at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Henry C. Kinney, Edwin S. Davis and Miss Anna Fowler, all of this city. No cards.

FITZSIMMINS—McGUIRE—Nov. 30, 1871, at the Church of the Holy Family, by the Rev. Father Setters, Mr. Hugh Fitzsimmins and Miss Catharine McGuire, both of Oswego, N. Y.

☞ Oswego and Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

NEWMAN—KELLER—Nov. 29, 1871, William L. Newman and Barbara Keller, only daughter of John Keller, all of this city.

☞ New York papers please copy.

ADAMS—FOSTER—In Racine, Wis., Nov. 30, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, George Everett Adams and Miss Adele Foster, both of Chicago.

LELAND—REYNOLDS—Nov. 30, at Union Park Baptist Church, by the Rev. Florence McCarthy, Mr. George M. Leland and Miss Olive D. Reynolds, all of Chicago.

SIMS—HAMILTON—At the residence of Thomas Paterson, 161 South Halsted-st., on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Cadwallader, James Sims and Annie, eldest daughter of James Hamilton, merchant tailor. All of this city.

DIED.

DABLE—In this city, Nov. 30, 1871, Mrs. Mary Dable, beloved wife of John Dable, aged 57 years.

Funeral on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock a. m., from No. 163 West Twelfth street, to Rose Hill Cemetery, by carriages.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. Gore & Co.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.,

Regular Saturday sale of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bureaus, Rockers, Extension-Tables, Dining-Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads.

25 Store Trucks.
75 dozen Long Handle Shovels and Spades.
40 rolls Floor Oil Cloth.
2,500 yards Wool Carpet.
30 crates Crockery, in original and open packages.
1 new Howe Shuttle Sewing Machine.
1 new Mower complete.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE AT THE RED FRONT.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, STOVES, Hardware, and other Merchandise, **AT AUCTION,**

On SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT PARLOR SET, 6 NEW TOP BUGGIES, AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the RED FRONT Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SINGLE CUTTER AT AUCTION,

THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS, AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the RED FRONT Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 PACKAGES GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

Invoice of Table Cutlery,
Invoice of Shelf Hardware,
Invoice of Silver Plated Ware,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock, At the Red Front Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER, 2 Coils Rope,

At Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

75 boxes Window Glass AT AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, Notions, &c., AT AUCTION,

...DAY, Dec. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock, ...Front Salesroom. ...S & CO., Auctioneers.

...ON. ...ELISON, (...UTTERS & CO.)

...present at No. 160 Wabash... is now prepared to make ...ture at houses, and all kinds ... A. ELISON, Auctioneer.

...TO EXCHANGE.

...IVE LOTS ON SOUTHWEST ...rth-st. and Evans-av., and two ... exchange for an "A 2" light ...ing about 12,000 bu—balance in ... TALCOTT, Buffalo, N. Y.

... EXCHANGE GOOD CHEAP ... for a first-class sleigh, with two or ...ire of ASA W. CLARKE, with ...Co., 376 State-st.

...ESTATE WANTED.

...TO EXCHANGE—A FOUR-SEATED ...e, perfectly new and of the finest make, ...e black horse, for a farm of not less than ...d, within one hundred miles of Chicago ... direction preferred. Address M C, ...ice.

...ED—REAL ESTATE—1 OR 2 LOTS BE... Washington and Van Buren-sts., burnt ... Address No. 84, Tribune office.

...NTED—A GOOD TRACT OF SUBURBAN ...roperty near city limits, for cash, well located ...ubdivision. SUBURBAN, Tribune office.

...ANTED—A LOT 25, 50, 100 OR 200 FEET FRONT, ... on some street between Market and Lasalle-sts. ... Lake and Monroe-sts., immediately. J. H. KEEL..., 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

WANTED—TO LEASE—50 FEET NORTH OF Harrison-st., between Halsted and River, to improve at once. W. T. CUSHING, 204 West Madison-st. Rooms 3 and 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Union Park Congregational Church.

SPECIAL LECTURE on MONDAY EVENING next by

DR. JOHN LORD,

The eloquent historian, upon the romantic lives and history of THE IDEAL LOVERS OF HISTORY,

"ABELARD AND ELOISE."

Course Tickets not available.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., Horton's Library, 437 West Lake-st., and Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Wyndham Comedy Company.

Unabated success of the beautiful new Comedy,

PROGRESS,

And WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Other novelties in preparation.

Saturday, last PROGRESS MATINEE.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

MANAGER..........................S. MYERS

Arlington's Minstrels!

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Prices: 75 and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Matinee prices: 50 and 25 cents. Box office open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

DR. JOHN LORD,

will deliver on MONDAY EVENING his great historical lecture,

"Savonarola,"

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's 469 Wabash-av.; and at the Michigan-av. Free Library, and on the West Side at the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph office, 35 South Canal-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF

DIVORCE!

The best play ever presented in Chicago.

MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday, At 2 o'clock precisely.

EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

MARTINE'S Dancing Academies,

REOPENED AT 53 & 55 ADA-ST.

In view of the changed address of friends and patrons, I adopt this method of inviting them to my WEEKLY PARTIES on Tuesday evenings, invitations for which may be had on application at Academy. South Side patrons leave orders for FREE BUS at "Young's Bus Office," corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., before 6 o'clock Tuesday evenings.

J. EDWIN MARTINE.

"NICE YOUNG MEN."

I am forced, by the continued impertinent intermeddling of unscrupulous so-called "Bureaux," to announce that I shall in future refuse to answer any letters or applications which come to me through these obtrusive "middle-men." Committees must apply directly to me, or be met with silence.

OLIVE LOGAN,

55 West Ninth-st., New York City.

DANCING.

MR. SULLIVAN is forming a new class for beginners at his residence, 85 Twenty-third-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Messrs. Colbert and Chamberlin, of The Chicago Tribune. A concise history of the past of this most wonderful of cities, and a detailed, circumstantial, and most vivid account of its destruction by fire, with scenes, incidents, &c. To be completed in one handsomely bound octavo volume of about 500 pages, with numerous illustrations by Chapin & Gulick, from photographic views taken on the spot. Agents' bound prospectus (price, 50c) now ready. For particulars, &c., address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future, with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by George P. Upton and James W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago Tribune. With over 400 pages and 50 illustrations. It is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 165 Twenty-second st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fire is wanted by every person interested in Chicago. Prospectus Book and Outfit free. The most rapid selling book in America. J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st. Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE HARVEST OF FIRE! 1000 agents wanted to sell Cram's thrilling picture "Chicago in Flames;" price, $7.00 per hundred; also a fine book, giving a complete history of the great conflagration, embellished with maps and pictures of burning buildings; price, $25.00 per hundred. Best selling line of chromos, photographs, engravings, oval-framed pictures, charts, maps, etc., in America. Send for new circular. GEORGE F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st. Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY CAN BE made by either sex, with our new articles. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — $15 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYment! Extra Inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the War in Europe. It contains over 150 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the War, and is the only full, authentic and official history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German. Caution—Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 150 fine engravings and 800 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 161 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN OR county to sell the latest and best article ever introduced, for marking linen, books and cards. Send for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, 122 South Sangamon-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,500 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Twenty editions called for within little over six months. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 121 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $15 A DAY EASILY made, on small capital, with our great household article. 50 cent samples free. Address with stamp, A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CELEbrated double rubber weather strips, for windows and doors, in every town in the Northwest. Send for price-list to J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 300 Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE MOST ATtractive holiday book before the public—"Christ and the Twelve"—a choice selection from the best productions of our 300 poets, edited by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND; over 500 pages. Engravings of finest steel, filled with gems; it is a book of the heart. HUGH HERON, 376 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT for the winter to four energetic and experienced canvassers for the genuine Elias Howe Sewing Machine. Address, with references, stating experience, THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE NEW poem entitled "The Burning of Chicago," by THOMAS CLARKE, author of "The Two Angels," "Sir Copp," &c. Price (in paper covers), $10 per 100. Retails at 20 cents per copy. Send in your orders to CLARKE & CO., 443 Warren-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN. $10 a day guaranteed. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A room furnished or partly furnished, with all conveniences, on Indiana or Michigan-avs, near Twentieth-st., or on Eighteenth-st. Address W M, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, 1873, BY family of four, with no children, a strictly first-class house, with all modern improvements, good stable, &c. Apply or address, with full description and price, FREDERICK HONKOMP, Room 1, 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of five or six rooms. Call or address No. 1 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM in a private family for a gentleman on the West Side. Address TREMONT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNished house, by family with no children. Address, or call at Room 1, 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITable for light housekeeping, for 3 persons; no children. Can give good reference. Address, for 4 days, BOSTONIAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR rooms, suitable for housekeeping for three persons. Must be furnished. Address, A. No. 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOME CHAMber and parlor suite, with paintings, &c., until May 1. Will give good price and best of care. Address, immediately, CARLYSLE, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 OR 9 rooms on Michigan, Wabash or Indiana-avs., north of Thirty-first-st., with possession about February 1. Would buy the house if price is satisfactory. Address PURCHASER, 469 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEESE, A NO. 1, AT BARGAIN, from 9 to 12 cents, at wholesale; also, horse and wagon, and a sleigh. No. 90 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—100,000 FEET WHITE WOOD LUMber, cheap; assorted qualities on track. Address O. G. BRYANT, 103 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE AN ADAMS NEW patent press, 19x25, two rollers, in fine working order, with steam fixtures complete; 3 ink-fountains, and other extras not found with a new press; unsuitable for our work. Price, $1,000; worth, new, $2,200. Address MEREDITH & HARDING, Cambridge City, Indiana.

FOR SALE—THIRTY TONS OF FANCY MICHIgan dried apples. Call on or address F. E. LOVEJOY & CO., Litchfield, Mich.

FOR SALE—GOOD RED AND YELLOW BRICK, for immediate or spring delivery; lime on hand. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$125 DUE BILL ON A FIRST-CLASS furniture store, at a big discount for cash. Address "P. S.," 819 Cottage Grove-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR CONGRESS-st., 40x171, east front. Wabash-av., near Peck-court, 40x170, with first-class improvements and good rents. Wabash-av., near Peck-court, 50 feet east front, full depth, with improvements. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST BUSINESS PROPERty in the market—30 or 60 feet, south front, by 183 feet deep to alley, on Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin-sts; terms easy. Wells-st., corner of Monroe, 175 feet front on Wells-st. by 90 feet deep. Stewart, 25 feet west front, between Madison and Monroe. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS fronting on Campbell Park, only 2½ miles from the Court House. Price, $1,000 to $1,500 each, according to location. Will sell a few lots without present payment if improved immediately. Apply at 169 West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., two-story frame house; price $2,800, with four years' lease of lot at $400 per year. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STORY AND one-half house on 42 foot lot, No. 529 Cottage Grove-av., opposite University and Groveland Park. 8 rooms, in good condition, possession at once; or will exchange with builder for material or work. Apply on premises to B. F. TOBIN.

FOR SALE—AT $30,000—A LOT FRONTING east 75 ft. on Sherman-av. by 100 ft. fronting south on Van Buren-st., suitable for 5 stores, basements and hotel above, and when improved, will rent now from $10,000 to $12,000 per annum. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Shurtleff-avs. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots, near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT, 519 Reuben-st., north of Milwaukee-av.; first-class neighborhood; house containing 8 rooms and 7 closets; bringing $25 monthly. Inquire down stairs.

FOR SALE—$6,500—I WILL SELL TWO-STORY dwelling on Fonda, between Washington and Randolph; 12 rooms and handsomely furnished; best bargain in city. Call at once, T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY frame house, with store room, lot 25x125; price $2,500; would exchange for a farm in Wisconsin, near Fond du Lac; houses rented; rents collected. A. KOVATS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 6, Mason ic Building.

FOR SALE—BANK LOT 16x100, AT $1,100 PER foot, subject for the taxes of 1871. Location Adams-st., west, and adjoining H. H. Honore's new Block, which is to be rebuilt; so also the princely hotel of Potter Palmer; also the Pacific Hotel. And, therefore, any good business man with half an eye ought to see that Adams-st. is in the prospective to become the main avenue between these two great hotels. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A 4-story marble front house and lot. Only $9,000 if taken at once. House is first-class in every respect. J. S. SCOVEL, 357 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 262 HALSTED-st., corner Harrison:
Peoria-st., between Tyler and Harrison, 25x125.
Polk-st., between Desplaines and Halsted, 63x118.
Van Buren-st., 28 feet west of Wood, 28x100.
Lake-st., east of Lincoln, 50x137.
Halsted-st., north of Twelfth, 24x125.
Jackson-st., corner of Throop, 85x125.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 150x165.
Thirtieth-st., between Butterfield and Burnside, 25x125.

FOR SALE—INTENDING TO REMOVE TO MY suburban residence, I offer for sale my house, with large lot on one of the avenues near Twenty-second-st. It contains about 24 rooms completely furnished, including double bath-room, laundry, wine-cellar—all modern conveniences; or, will rent with or without furniture to a satisfactory tenant. Address, K 250, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL pieces of very desirable property, located in the southwestern portion of the city, suitable for manufacturing purposes, with railroad facilities, which can be purchased on very favorable terms; also some choice lots in the burnt district, which those desirous of purchasing would do well to consider. We have in addition several choice residences for sale in the South and West Divisions of the city, on favorable terms. SOLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 37 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 908 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 12 ROOMS, NEW, ON Indiana-av., on leased ground; long and favorable lease. The house is elegantly furnished, and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 1,030 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, BARN, AND lot, on Park-av., at a bargain. Look at it! Good property for a home or an investment. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN SOUTH CHICAGO, 1 mile from new hotel just completed. Valuable property, and cheap. Perfect title. Apply to Mr. HOLMES, Room 4, 109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE houses, lots, and farms cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 800 State-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,400 ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER—Good for subdividing. Railroad crossing in centre. Land is dry. Also, dairy farm of 440 acres. Good land. Extensive improvements. Near Chicago. J. G. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS—140 ACRES ON Mission Harbor, Grand Traverse County, giving good shipping facilities, and 320 acres in Antrim and Lenawee Counties, Michigan, all heavily timbered, and part valuable pine; will sell reasonably, or exchange for good Chicago property. For particulars apply to J. R. BAUCH, Munroe, Michigan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUGGY WANTED — AT ONCE; SHIFTING leather top, piano, or coal box body. Address, stating lowest cash price, G, care of S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan-av., foot of Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE dump carts and harness to match. Full rigged and in good order, ready to work in the ruins, on the road, or in coal yards. Will exchange for brick, stone or lumber, or building material. Call on B. R. DE YOUNG at Jones & Chapin's shops, corner of Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK HORSE well broke for carriage or buggy. Good fast trotter. 841 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CUTTER, 348 WABASH-AV. Inquire in barn in rear.

FOR SALE—TWO WHOLESALE NOTION WAGons, medium size; Hoyt's Ithica-made peddling wagons, as good as new, for sale cheap. MONS ANDERSON & CO., La Crosse, Wis.

FOR SALE—A HORSE 1,500 OR 1,600 POUNDS weight, and a grocery wagon. Inquire at 185 Blackhawk-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, low for cash. Inquire at J. BAUER & CO.'S, No. 270 Michigan-av.

FOR HARNESS, ROBES, HORSE BLANKETS, whips, &c., you can't find a place in Chicago where you can buy as cheap as at FLETCHER & LAZEAR'S, 148 Michigan-av.—lake front. They have a few carriages saved from the fire they will sell cheap.

FOR SALE—HORSE, DARK CHESNUT, FINE style, 16 hands and 1 inch high, 8 years old, sound and kind. Warranted to trot in 2:40. Address or call at CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION OFFICE, 13 North Jefferson-st.

FIVE 1,300 AND 1,400 LB. HORSES FOR SALE cheap, at 42 Harmon-court.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S 22 Michigan-av., (park front).

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FOUR-SEATED, close carriage; one that has been in use but a short time. Address, with full description, price, and where it can be seen, JOSEPH D., Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLE HORSE FOR EXPRESS wagon, in exchange for a one-seat rockaway carriage in good order. G. B. KANE & CO., 13 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH, A first-class top buggy and Portland cutter. Apply immediately to W. F. STANLEY, 783 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A ONE-HORSE STAKE spring wagon. Must be cheap and in good order. Apply at No. 70 West Washington-st. BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD.

WANTED—A PAIR OF DRAUGHT HORSES, not over 7 years old, weighing about 1,300 pounds each, well matched and broken, suitable for lumbering purposes in the pineries. Apply to JOHN D. GARDINER & CO., 320 Lumber-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE A LOT ON WENTworth-av. for a horse and buggy, at a bargain. Address "P S," 819 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A NEW OR SECond-hand one-horse sleigh. Address, stating lowest cash price, PURCHASER, Tribune office, West Side.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD DURING THE winter. Will give them the best of care. Box stalls for them nights and stormy weather. Grain twice a day, and will return them in nice condition, or charge nothing for their keeping. Leave orders with Brownson, Hayden & Co., 792 Wabash-av.; Dixon & Hamilton, 820 State-st., or Sergt. Johnson, Madison st. Station, and have them taken out and returned free of charge. Terms reasonable.

$200 WILL BUY ONE OF THE HANDSOMest horses in the town; thorough-bred; 6 years old; bright chestnut, 15½ hands high, weight 1,050 lbs; sound, and perfectly broken, and gentle, either in harness or saddle; heavy mane and tail. G. GRIFFITH, Barn No. 1052, rear of same number on Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COMMISSION BUSINESS FOR SALE with cheap rent in the best location, for only $300. The proprietor is sick and must sell. Address, COMMISSION BUSINESS, Tribune office.

A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS can buy out a first class general agency business which has been established seven years, and will afford a fine income. Call at 248 Fulton-st.

A LARGE AND WELL ESTABLISHED AND well appointed tannery for sale, in successful operation, in St. Louis, Mo. Buildings are brick and stone; roomy and airy; 75 vats, including leaches, &c. Also, an additional number of vats for tanning from 6 to 24 dry sheep skins per day. About 200 cords chestnut oak bark in shed. Native sumac cheap. This being the great hide and leather market of the West, makes it a rare chance for those wishing to engage in it. Immediate possession given. Address GEORGE J. MOORE, care of H. E. GRAHAM & BRO., St. Louis, Mo.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE, IN ILLINOIS, 150 miles from Chicago, a four-run mill complete, with engine and boilers, and all the necessary machinery, with cooper's shop, etc., the entire for $5,500, or the engine and boiler, stones and machinery will be sold separate. Apply to J. W. BAXTER & CO., mill furnishers, foot West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—BRICK YARD, WITH CAPACITY of 25,000 red and white brick per day, in suburban town, near depot. J. T. DALE, 45 Canal-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS RESTaurant for sale. Splendid location. West side. Room 24x60. No rent. Making big money. Sickness. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

THE TOOLS, PATTERNS, FLASKS, &C., &C., of the Peoria City Foundry and Machine Shop, for sale, at a bargain, being a complete outfit for a first-class foundry and machine shop; these tools, patterns, &c., are all in good order, and are offered very cheap, and on liberal terms. Address H. G. ANDERSON & CO., Peoria, Ill.

$450 WILL SECURE, TO THE RIGHT MAN a half interest in a good paying business. Apply at 150 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500. SECURES HALF INTEREST IN a business with $500. Clears $400 monthly. No bonus or further capital. 653 State-st., Room 2.

$500—A MAN WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN find a chance to make $1,500 per month. Address RARE CHANCE, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW SET OF PARLOR furniture. Call at 668 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES FOR $300 on Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts., east side. Apply on premises to W. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES, NOS. 54 AND 56, and 58 and 60 South Water-st., for five years, to good responsible tenant. Will be finished as soon as the weather will permit. Inquire of H. H. SHUFELDT, 140 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—STORE ROOM 25x100, SECOND story, No. 125 Michigan-av.; will rent a part or the whole. Inquire at Howe's Scale office below.

TO RENT—A LARGE HALL WITH STAGE AND scenery, suitable for meetings, balls, entertainments, &c. For terms inquire of L. SALOMON, 210 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 77 LAKE-ST., 18x100 feet, one floor, with or without basement. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE—A GOOD CHANCE for a competent druggist with a small capital. Apply to M. F. HEENAN, 116 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, WITH steam power; also a barn with nine stalls, to good tenants. HOFFMAN & CO., 23 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—ON STATE-ST., NEAR POLK, 7 rooms on second floor, suitable for offices. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD OFFICES. ALSO desk room. Also one floor on Canal-st., near Washington. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, 46 South Desplaines-st., rooms and offices, second floor and third floor, 76 feet deep. A. KIDDER, 46 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BEST STORE IN CITY 28 1-2 West Randolph, cor. Canal. Suitable for any business.

TO RENT—FRAME BARN WITH FOUR stalls, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. Inquire of ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 20x73 FEET IN THE new 3-story building on Kinzie-st., adjoining the new passenger depot C. & N. W. R. R., and one block from LaSalle-st. tunnel.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room in a private family to a gentleman or lady. Apply to W. H. FRANCIS, 230 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS IN A PRIvate family, furnished or unfurnished, to single gentlemen, without board. 549 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN a Catholic family, furnished or unfurnished room. House has all modern improvements, convenient to Blue Island-av. cars. Address J A K, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS and parlors; gas and fuel; hot and cold water and bath; very reasonable. Half block from Cottage Grove cars. Brick house, 248 Calumet-av., South of Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for three or four gentlemen, with or without board, gas, attendance, and bathroom; east of Wabash-av., and north of Twenty-fifth st. Address J L, Tribune branch office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES OF FROM 5 TO 10 rooms, at from $15 to $35 per month, in Evanston, North Evanston and Glencoe. Can be seen at my office, Room 12, 34 South Canal-st., in the forenoon, and at Evanston in the afternoon. C. E. BROWNE.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, with furniture for sale. Apply at 293 Fulton st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with modern improvements, comfortably furnished; South Side, good location; rent moderate. Apply to DAVID INNESS, 299 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 399 Washington-av. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st., or 16 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with all modern improvements, at a moderate rent, and furniture complete, for sale. Good location, South Side. Apply to DAVID INNESS care of J. A. & H. F. Griswold, 299 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE IN A first-class neighborhood; rent $30 per month; worth $60. Furniture for sale at a bargain. Call or address, this day, P S, 819 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Egan-av., one block from horse cars.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON AVENUE north of Eighteenth-st. to small family. Address J B, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A PARTIALLY FURNISHED COTtage of 11 rooms, cellar and barn. A desirable locality, No. 39 Twenty-second-st. Rent $100 per month. References required. G. W. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, water and gas. Owner and wife would board with family if desirable. Apply at 325 South Park-av.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BASEMENT OF HOUSE No. 705 Wabash-av., very cheap until May 1. Apply to REA & COATES, 705 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—ONE of the most desirable and conveniently-located houses on west Madison-st. None but responsible parties need apply. Call at 224 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE NEW, NICE HOUSES, Michigan-av. Or will be sold on easy terms. SIMEON MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet avs.; comfort and economy; furnished rooms, with full or partial board, to adults only.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE PARLORS AND other rooms with private table if desired. Moderate prices and few boarders. Highest references.

489 SOUTH STATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodgings for 20 men (early breakfasts) at $4.50 per week. Location central. Call and see.

499 BURNSIDE-ST.—BETWEEN TWENTYninth and Thirtieth-sts., one block west of State-st.; good board and first-rate accommodations for gentlemen. Everything new and reasonable.

755 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

IMPERIAL PARLORS—584 WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirteenth-st.—A few rooms to rent with first class board for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; hot and cold water and first class hotel accommodations at reasonable prices.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADison-st.; $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN THE VICINity of Ashland-av. and West Van Buren-st. Address A C T, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION A SORREL horse, with a white face, about 7 years old. Can be had at 466 Elston road. JAMES CONLIN.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING OF THE great fire, from a dray, corner of Twelfth and Halsted-st., a tin box marked "A. McCoy," the property of Amasa McCoy, lately of Crosby's Opera House. Contains nothing of value except to the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at the office of The Tribune, No. 15 Canal-st. Owner can be addressed at Rockford Ill.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1871, A small sorrel mare. The finder will be rewarded for returning same or sending word to P. D. LYONS, 305 Tyler-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ABOUT A WEEK AGO, a Newfoundland pup, with a white spot on his breast, and white on his front feet. Any one who will return him to JAMES P. SMITH'S Ice Office, No. 780 Indiana-av., will receive the above reward.

LOST—LAST MONDAY A LARGE STRAWberry colored cow, white star on forehead. A liberal reward will be paid on returning her to MICHAEL HURLEY, 80 Eighteenth st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, A POCKETbook with A. E. Harlan in gilt letters on the inside. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to 843 Indiana-av.

LOST—$17 IN A WALLET, ON DECEMBER 1, all a poor woman and child possessed. The finder will confer a great favor by calling at 146 West Washington-st., up stairs.

LOST—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG WITH BRASS collar, marked Badger, 52 Calumet-av. A suitable reward for him.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 30, near corner of Lake and Canal-sts, one gold bracelet, marked, "From Fred to Annetta." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at P., C. & St. L. Ry. Ticket Office corner Canal and Kinzie-sts.

LOST—$50 REWARD—A LARGE LEATHER wallet containing between $300 and $400. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the office of PICK & CHLADEK, 578 State-st., or WEADLEY & DENNEHY'S, 234 South Jefferson-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, A BLACK AND tan dog from 346 Wabash-av; answers to the name of Jeff. A reward of $5 is offered for its recovery.

LOST—ON THE DAY OF THE FIRE, FROM the residence of J. H. Dole, on Dearborn-st., near Oak, one linen chest and three trunks, one zinc, containing blankets and household linen marked M. or Maitland. Liberal reward. JOHN MAITLAND, No. 32 North Canal-st., up-stairs.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 29TH, about 6 o'clock, between Green and Reuben-sts., a light colored mink muff, with lining torn. Any person returning it to 176 Walnut-st. will receive $5 reward.

LOST—THE HIND PART OF A WAGON, ON Wednesday night, on West Lake-st., through a runaway. Information desired by B. FINNEGAN, corner of Paulina and Fourth-sts.

LOST—THURSDAY, A ROLL OF BILLS, $71 IN all, on Young's omnibusses. A liberal reward paid finder if returned to Underwriters' Agency, 62 South Canal-st.

FOUND—ON THE NIGHT OF THE FIRE, A black mare, 10 years old, which owner can have by proving property and paying charges. SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

FOUND—POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING SMALL sum of money, which owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Inquire of foreman at the ruins of Central Elevator, foot of South Water-st.

STRAYED—ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, from No. 658 Centre-st., a black colt, with some gray hairs, with white star on forehead, long tail, and head stall on, 4 years old. The finder will be liberally paid for information, or returning same to PATRICK McCLONY, 658 Centre-av.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 108 WEST WATER-ST., on Wednesday night last, one brown horse, long mane and tail, and Roman nose. Whoever returns the same to No. 108 West Water-st. will be rewarded. PETER MURPHY.

TAKEN—FROM GILLETT'S STABLE, CORner of State and Illinois-sts., on the night of the great fire, a two-seated rockaway carriage. The finder will be rewarded by returning to CARHART, LEWIS & CO., 264 Michigan-av.

$50 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for return, in good condition, to W. K. NIXON, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts., of a brown bay pony, taken from Smith & Flagg's stable, Indiana-st., during the great fire; a mare, about 13 hands, with white saddle marks on back, and a good traveller.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and the best to buy any other. Offices 239 South Halsted-st. and 529 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

SINGER, WEED, HOWE, AND OTHER STANDard machines on easy terms. Old machines taken in exchange. Machines to rent. Repairs a specialty. Needles for all machines. 185 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED, EXCHANGed or rented. Oil, needles and attachments for all machines. 185 West Madison-st.

WEED, SINGER AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

WEED, ÆTNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS sewing machines sold on easy monthly installments. Work taken in payment. Machine supplies always on hand. W. F. STICKNEY, 127 East Sixteenth-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases, or no pay. 139 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business at PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 162 Wabash-av.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS, either male or female, to handle Palmer's Automatic Bobbin Winder, the most valuable sewing machine attachment ever invented. It beats the man that invented sleep. Call and witness the workings of the little wonder at the General Western Agency, 201 West Madison-st., corner Green.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH $500 TO $1,000, to fill an important position; no humbug; references given and required. Call on G. D. ALDERSON, 29 South Canal-st., to-day.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE CARE of a horse and do general work about a house; good references required. Apply to S. C. BLAKE, M. D., 876 Prairie-av.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS MEN TO ASSIST IN canvassing the first-class houses of Chicago. Call at 110 Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, STEADY, RElable single man to drive a dray horse. Also, wanted a good one horse truck or stout express wagon and harness, by C. H. BECKWITH & Co.

WANTED—LABORERS TO GO SOUTH, WOODchoppers and farm hands, and cheap tickets South. E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO PORTERS, ONE SHIPPING clerk, and one salesman, who have had experience and who can bring vouchers for their honesty. None others need apply. F. D. COSSITT & CO., Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST FOR OLIVET BAPtist Church, Fourth-av. Apply to W. S. JOHNSON, 51 Taylor-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN QUICK AND CORrect at figures to make himself generally useful in an office. Address, stating salary expected, B C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY AT Stained Glass Works, 209 Superior-st., near North Clark.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE carrying a large stock would make arrangements with two or three salesmen who could influence a good trade of their own. Address CLOTHING, Tribune office. All communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW corn sheller; shells six bushels per hour. Retail $1.50. Good men wanted, $10 per day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, accustomed to the business, to take care of a horse and carriage, and make himself generally useful around the house; must have good references. Apply at 246 South Park-av.

WANTED—A BOY FOR COLLECTING AND general office work; must be acquainted with the city, and give the best references. Address, in applicant's handwriting, T M, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE MEN AND TWO BOYS TO pack oysters. Apply immediately at A. BOOTH'S, 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FINERY HANDS; ALSO, THOSE going South, to call at 82 South Canal-st., opposite St. Louis Depot, and get cheap rate tickets; St. Louis, $7, and all other points in proportion.

WANTED — LABORERS TO GO SOUTH. Cheap tickets to St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, and to all Southern points, at the lowest rates. Apply at 210 West Randolph-st., in cigar store.

WANTED—HANDS TO CHOP WOOD DURING winter, a short distance from the city. Inquire of ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.

WANTED—THIS DAY TWENTY WOOD CHOPpers for Indiana, a winter's work. 50 farm hands for this State, wages $1.00 per day and board. 4 teamsters for city work. Cheapest tickets for sale to those going South to St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Mobile, &c., at Employment Headquarters, Room 312 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A SMART INTELLIGENT BOY, must write a good hand. Also an apprentice to the plumbing and gas fitting business. Apply at 75 North Wells-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESmen in a leading New York jobbing house to sell woollens, flannels, and blankets. Address Box 5362, New York City.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG MAN 18 or 19 years of age, who has been in the business 3 or 4 years; one who can talk English and German preferred. Address Drawer 1064, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN ACquainted with the liquor business, and with a connection, to sell genuine liquors on commission. Apply at 199 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN THAT understands the clothing business; must speak German. Inquire immediately at 173 Blue Island-av. Best reference required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLERK IN AN INsurance office on South Side. Must write a good hand, and be correct and rapid in figures. Address, in own handwriting, INSURANCE, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WHO IS a good penman, to go to a manufacturing establishment out of the city. Apply at 541 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—PAPER RULER—A FIRST-CLASS job ruler can have a permanent situation and good wages by applying to JOHN P. MORTON & CO., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A NO. 1 STICK CANDY MAKER; also, a first-class ornamenter. Address CANDY FACTORY, Joliet, Ills.

WANTED—COOPERS TO MAKE PORK BARrels and tierces with bucked staves. Price for making 85 cents and $1.05. Work all the hours they please. Apply to JAMES MAHER, 136 Hickory-st., Bridgeport.

WANTED—SLATE AND TIN ROOFERS AND galvanized iron cornice men. A. KINSLEY & CO., 73 and 75 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD JOB PRINTERS. APPLY AT the printing office of MILLARD & DECKER, corner Wood and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS. INQUIRE FOR THOS. GOODWILLIE, Builder office, at E. & J. Goode's machine shop, Michigan-st., near the river, North Side.

WANTED—THREE GOOD TINNERS ON MONday morning, at 901 and 903 State-st. JACOBS & HARRISON.

WANTED—TWO FRAME GILDERS AND TWO wall paper decorators. Men who thoroughly understand their trade. Address HEGAN BROTHERS, 136 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A GOOD PATTERN MAKER AT 118 South Clinton-st. Apply immediately. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO.

WANTED—TINNERS BY ATHERTON & WEAVER, at 335 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TAILORS FOR CUSTOM WORK AT 388 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRINTER. Apply to J. C. DRAKE, 181 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—PRESSMAN—A NO. 1 SOBER MAN who understands the details of first-class Job Press work, and all kinds of Job Presses, can hear of a first-class steady place by addressing, with references, EVANSVILLE JOURNAL CO., Evansville, Indiana.

WANTED—A GOOD STICK CANDYMAKER also a man on starch work. 115 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A COOK IN A DINING ROOM. Must understand his business, and come well recommended. Apply at 88 West Madison-st., between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—TEN FIRST CLASS PAINTERS, the highest wages will be paid for good men. Apply early Monday morning at 568, 570 and 572 State.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, WORK STEADY all winter. Apply at 32 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework in first-class families in city and country. Apply to MRS. THOMPSON, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A LADY CASHIER. ONE GOOD at figures, and some knowledge of bookkeeping. Call at D. HEALY'S, grocer, No. 163 West Indiana st.

WANTED—A GIRL EXPERIENCED IN PUTting up perfumery. Apply at 244 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 49 South Ada-st., between 8 and 9 a. m. and 1 and 2:30 p.m.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO housework in a small family; one who wishes a steady place can call at 985 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE ENGLISH OR GERman girl to do general housework in a small family at 1178 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 35 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST, TWO good girls, one as cook and a second girl. None need apply only those who understand their business.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl, in a family of three; work light. Apply at 171 West Polk-st., up stairs. BIGELOW.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL TO go to Kenwood, mile south of city limits and near station. Call at 522 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; would wish to come recommended. Apply in basement, No. 1010 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at Harlem. A Swede or German preferred. Apply at 441 West Lake-st., from 9 to 11 this a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Must be a good cook. Norwegian or German preferred. Apply at 76 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, SCANDINAVIAN or German, for general housework in a small family. Wages $3 per week. Call at 1465 Indiana av.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework at 176 or 178 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 640 West Lake-st., in barber shop.

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN HOTEL, COR. of Clark and Harrison-sts. One pastry cook, and two dining room girls.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT THE JOHNstone House, 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 50 MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison-sts., a good girl to do general housework; one that understands cooking. References required.

WANTED—A GERMAN, BOHEMIAN OR Swede girl, to do general housework, at 184 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL—SIX IN FAMILY. GERman or Swede preferred, at 274 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER and ironer, immediately at 697 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SHIRT MAKERS at 606 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, BY A GENTLEman; must be intelligent and companionable. Work light and comfortable home. An English person preferred. Address L, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 CASH IN an established business doing a good hide, wool and junk business. Address Glass Box 150, Logansport, Ind.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS restaurant, to run 18 hours a day; 18 months' lease business $30,000 yearly, at 982 South State-st., near Twenty-second-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING $500 to $1,000, can connect himself with a company doing a heavy paying business, by calling on C. D. ALDERSON, 29 South Canal st., to-day.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, TO carry on the brush business, as successors to John Ames & Co., who were located at 45 State-st. The subscriber is junior member of the above firm. Address stating where interview can be had, I. W. HATHAWAY, 800 State-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, AT LOW RATES, 60 feet on State-st., north of Harrison; excellent location. C. S. WALLER, 32 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—FOR CUTTING ICE—LAND ON Desplaines River, near the railroad, 12 miles from city. Address, S T, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a private family to take care of horse and do chores. Good references. Address JAMES [illegible] office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, as bookkeeper or salesman in grocery or produce commission house; thoroughly understands the business; not afraid of work; can furnish good references; has large acquaintance in the country. Address H B D, 25 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS wholesale grocery by a [illegible] man of 15 years' experience [illegible] ing to fill any position, either on the road or in the office. Address A B C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, a beautiful and rapid penman, experienced book-keeper, correspondent, and accountant, with first-class references. Address C R J, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is a good penman, in a first-class wholesale house or other office. Address CASH, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] carver. Call, or address JUL. [illegible], 814 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS—A young man, practical carpenter, having been in architect's office 2 years, wishes for continued work with some architect here. Address C I R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 20 years wants to learn either the business of letter cutting or confectionery business. Address [illegible] West Randolph or 290 West Lake sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS gem operator, who has no work since the fire, would like to rent a vacant light in good jewelry or dress [illegible]. OPERATOR 472 Washington-st., Chicago.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH COACHman who is well acquainted in the city. He understands to take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Best city references furnished. Address D B O, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. HAS good city references; will make himself useful about the house. Inquire of G. F. ADAMS & FOWLER, Room 1, 11 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY, A GOOD COOK, just wishes an engagement, a position where [illegible] important. Address M. GRAHAM HUNTER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO KEEP [illegible] stores and others—by a [illegible] with a [illegible] or any other [illegible] BUDGEN, [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl, to do general housework; good references. Address CLARA, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply for three days, at the [illegible], 124 and 126 West Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good references. Apply at 14 Cramer-st., off Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED woman as cook or general house maid. Call at 405 South Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, [illegible] mills, Forman's grinding mills, corn shellers, etc. COLLINS & EATON, Agents, 51 South Canal-st.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly 50 and 52 Madison st., is now in full operation at 136 West Madison st., with ground facilities for light and heavy castings, [illegible] and sheet metal work. Western Sewing Machine Co. E. MAYHEW, Manager.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 5 AND 7 West Randolph-st., Manufacturers of Portable Engines of all sizes, [illegible] and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of iron tools, at Rochester Machine Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

ENGINE LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, Bolt Cutters, Twist Drills, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

EVERY SHOP SHOULD HAVE A UNIVERSAL wood-worker at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, [illegible] planers, stick feeder and shaper, [illegible] and mortising machines, at [illegible] ROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND double exhaust-port, 20-inch stroke, 11¼ inch cylinder engine and fixtures. Price very low, by J. T. CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RAGS AND PIG IRON of the best kind, and new, AT [illegible] Vulcan Iron Works, 88 North Clinton.

FOR SALE—A THREE-REVOLUTION TAYLOR printing press. Is in good order, and can be seen running at the Tribune [illegible].

GREENWOOD'S STAVE, HEADING AND SHINgle machinery at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES and saw-mills. Contracts taken to furnish all classes of machinery at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

SURFACERS, PLANERS AND MATCHING MAchines, Resawers and [illegible] at the Machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY—AGENTS of H. B. Smith's on hand. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES—W. A. LARGE STOCK at 113 Fulton-st. W. A. JAMES & CO.

TOMPKINS' CHAMPION MOULDING MAchine, with inside heads, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

TOMPKINS' PLANERS AND MATCHERS—THE best in use, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

THE MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS two run flouring mill, perfect, for sale at a bargain, in Chicago or Kansas and other [illegible] it can be put in a mill. Address [illegible] Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FLY-WHEEL [illegible] for 16-inch shaft; to weigh from [illegible] diameter 22 to 23 feet. Apply to [illegible] Oriental Mills, Chicago.

WE HAVE PATTERNS FOR OVERHEAD hangings, with self-oiling boxes, a complete nest of pulley-patterns up to [illegible] and are prepared to take orders for shafting with couplings and wheels of all sizes, foundry and work-shop work [illegible] makes wood-working machine [illegible]. Also horse tread-powers, saw frames, and [illegible] sawing wood. J. T. CASE & CO., [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION!—FOR SALE—A MARINE GLASS Annmeter, by Connell, maker to the [illegible] side, London. It has extra fine [illegible] new, but will be sold [illegible] Apply to F. H. CONNELL, Elgin, Ill.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $25,000, IS IN WANT of one of joining an established business [illegible] wholesale business. Address, with full particulars, OLD HICKS, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANT AND EXPERT BOOKKEEPers' office, formerly in Smith & Nixon's building, now at 122 West Washington-st. [illegible]

BADGES, STENCILS, ETC.—BADGES A specialty; 200 designs for [illegible] hotels, railroad, and police badges. [illegible] West Madison-st., corner Clinton-st., Chicago.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; loan, real estate and general [illegible] attended to. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, [illegible] bas.-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcity, desertion, &c. Fee after decree. [illegible] dal avoided. Eight years experience. Address [illegible] Box 1037.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of Hammond & Brother is dissolved by mutual consent. HAMMOND, T. C. HAMMOND, Chicago, [illegible] 15, 1871.

LUMBER—WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH at short notice bills of [illegible] sawed to order. We have dry [illegible] feet. Persons wanting lumber [illegible] or dry, will please call on E. POWERS & CO., No. 11 Canal-st.

SPORTSMEN—TWO FINE NEW ENGLISH fire breech-loaders and two [illegible] bore 10, at 302 North Halsted-st.

STORAGE—287 MICHIGAN-AV. [illegible] Block. Capacity, [illegible] barrels.

THE HIGHEST MARKET VALUE PAID FOR pine furs, mink, muskrat, coon, [illegible] and pelts, is paid by G. GANAN & CO. 98 [illegible] st., corner Case, North Side.

TO CONSTABLES—ALL WARD CONSTABLES elect will meet at 183 West Washington-st. [illegible] Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock p. m., sharp, to make arrangements as to qualify.

WANTED—TO INVEST $3,000 IN BUSINESS. State full particulars of business [illegible] Address B B B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TAKE A JOB OF [illegible] cleaning out rubbish; [illegible] and furnish some teams. Address BOYCE & [illegible] 486 Fulton-st.

WANTED—100,000 GOOD BURNT BRICK, WELL cleaned, for which I will pay cash. Address BURNT BRICK, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD BUSINESS MAN (bookkeeper) to invest about $1,000 in a good paying business, on salary or as partner. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female Agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$18,000—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THE above amount would like to invest [illegible] in an established business. Address with full name and stating nature of business, A B, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CAUFIELD, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos and other valuable personal property, and same bought. TUNNICLIFF, 622 West [illegible] formerly 128 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON WAREHOUSE RE-ceipts, and other good collaterals, [illegible] days, and on real estate at current rates. [illegible] paper discounted. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., West [illegible] Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED FARMS IN Illinois for long time on reasonable terms. Address SHELDON & WATERMAN, [illegible]

$1,500 WANTED, TO BORROW [illegible] above amount, for [illegible] upon unencumbered suburban property [illegible] Address A H W, 840 Wabash-av.

$10,000 TO $20,000 WANTED. CAN PAY 10 per cent interest; unquestioned security. [illegible] mortgage. Address W. H. [illegible] West Madison-st.

$100,000 I WILL PAY CASH FOR [illegible] adjusted claims against Reputable [illegible] Address, stating amount, [illegible] Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANNABELLA, COME [illegible] once; all will then be well. [illegible] away by messengers. [illegible] Your loving mother, SARAH.

PERSONAL—WANTED—INFORMATION OF David A. Brown, [illegible] Address Mrs. SARAH A. BROWN, [illegible] Archer-av.

PERSONAL—IF MISS DENN [illegible] that was employed at C. W. [illegible] to the fire, will send her address to [illegible] office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

WASHINGTON.

Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis.

History of Our Intimacy with Russia.

Ministers to St. Petersburgh.

Tin in Utah.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

...has seen our President. Alexis is a ...king young man, of the large stature ...members of the house of Romanoff, ...ed without decay up to the present. ...His reception has been warm, respect... ...it has been well handled by those ...in charge. He came through to ...from New York more rapidly ...has been the good fortune of any... ...travel over that slow series of roads, ...train was, perhaps, the handsomest ...have yet exhibited in the country. ...the great reception in New York, it ...tame affair here. A few people gaped ...the little railway-station, and, without ...he took a carriage and drove to ...use of Catacazy, the Minister. This is ...y, rough-cast house, opposite Franklin ...which is full of green trees and of ...His rooms are in the second ...and the whole house was made ad... ...the use of himself and suite; the ...were bedded at the Arlington Hotel.

...MADE THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE?

...ticle in the New York *Nation* on ...Jefferson, two weeks ago, alleged ...one measure of statesmanship of a ...character could be ascribed to him. ...statesmanship to have first projected ...relations with Russia at a time ...the Senate refused to concur, and thus ...prepared the way for a moral alliance ...approximating powers which has ...every year, Jefferson projected ...measure of good polity. Amongst ...last acts was a message to the ...establishing a Russian Mission, and ...for St. Petersburgh Mr. Short who ...been his Minister to Holland ...So well satisfied was the ...that his proposition was timely ...that he sent Mr. ...commission before the Senate ...upon the matter. That body ...rejected both the nomination of ...of John Quincy Adams. In the ...of Madison's administration, ...his place at the Court of the ...where he had resided, at the age of 15, ...private secretary.

...BUSINESS RELATIONS BEGUN.

...had occasion to use the services ...Russian Government, when, in 1813, ...ambassador at Washington, Daschoff, ...Russian mediation, to close up our ...able war with England; and he obtained from the British Admiral a cartel permitting Bayard and Gallatin to pass through English fleet and be safe from capture. ...the missionaries were going out, the ...Federalists were holding a big dinner to celebrate the Russian victories over...

...AMERICAN MINISTERS TO RUSSIA.

...list of the American Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Russia will bear interest. One of the first was the illustrious ...Pinckney, who had spent eight ...years in Europe early in life. He ...to Russia by way of Naples, having ...to do for the State Department ...with the latter kingdom. George W. ...was sent out by Monroe, in 1818; ...was one of the first native-born Tennesseans ... a Senator and a Secretary of the Treasury. Henry Middleton, of ...Carolina, went out in 1820, and served ...perhaps a longer term than ...he died at Charleston in 1846. ...Bayard declined the Mission at one ...William Wilkins, Tyler's Secretary of ...a Pennsylvanian and ex-Senator, got it ...John Randolph made himself ...there in Jackson's term. Ralph J. ...of Connecticut, had the place in ...Mahlon Dickinson, of New Jersey, was ...In 1840, Churchill C. Cambreleng was nominated by Van Buren. He ...native of North Carolina, who moved ...New York early in life, served with great ...in Congress, and afterward went ...with John Jacob Astor; he was ...received his appointment. ...George M. Dallas ...in 1837—also a Van Buren appointee ...had been, in 1813, Gallatin's secretary in Russia, and was son of the Secretary of the Treasury. Charles S. Todd, an ...in 1841. F. W. Pickens, of ...a prominent rebel, was made Minister ...afterward a prominent rebel. James Buchanan ...served at St. Petersburgh two years, ...Jackson's administration. Neil S. Brown ...the place in 1850. In 1848 Arthur P. Bagby ...a native of Virginia, but an Alabamian ...ship, and a man of note, served ...Russia. In 1850 John Appleton, of ...Maine, who had been connected ...the State Department for many years, ...and served with Buchanan in London, ...practised law with Justice Nathan Clifford, now of the Supreme Court, and had desired to be the editor of the Washington ...that bone of contention between Buchanan and Forney,—closed up the list of ...Democratic Ministers at St. Petersburgh. ...the time we have had Cassius Clay, a very effective Minister, and ...at the past, Simon Cameron; and, finally, Andrew G. Curtin. Amongst the prominent Secretaries of Legation in Russia have ...John E. Bacon, Henry Bergh, the ...of the animals; Anthony Butler; ...R. Clay, who served about thirteen ...Jeremiah Curtin, who exhibited great ...in our interests during ...rebellion; Theodore S. Fay, ...N. King, John Lothrop Motley, ...Stephen K. Stanton, Beaufort T. Watts, ...Bayard Taylor. On the whole, we have ...to be ashamed of our representatives at that cold northern capital. Our ...generally hope at St. Petersburgh, ...to live there; but, after returning home, they generally recall the time ...that country as rationally and ...among our Consuls to Russia, Eugene ...Schuyler has done a good work in translating novels of Turgenieff, and making us acquainted with the new literature of our ...

NOTES ON RUSSIA.

...hundred and fifty years before America was discovered by Columbus, the German ...try of the present reigning dynasty of ...emigrated from Prussia to Moscow, ...temporary with the establishment of ...Robinson's English Puritan Church in ...land, Russia became a nation under the ...tation of a national party, and the ...of Romanoff furnished a sov... ...to Russia in 1613. Almost ...with the landing of ...of Orange in England, Peter the ...got upon the Russian throne. Our national relations with Russia commence in ...of Catherine the Second, whose ...continued during the whole period of ...colonial quarrels with England, and ...to the close of Washington's administration,—in all, thirty-four years. During ...struggle for independence, Russia appeared among the great powers as an arbitrator between Great Britain and the revolted ...Thenceforward up to about the ...1825, Russia and the United States dealt quietly,—the former power displaying prowess in the great series of wars ...were required to put down Napoleon, ...we escaped from that long broil with ...scratches.

OUR RAILWAY BUILDERS.

In 1832, Russia entered into the first business relations with us, in connection with ...new Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,—the ...of the great trunk-lines projected between the Atlantic and the West. The Russian Minister at Washington—Baron Krudener—took a ride in a railway car between ...more and the Relay House, about the ...of 1830, and, in his letter of thanks to the ...President of the road, he said: "I do not ...that his Russian Majesty will find ...documents relating to the origin and ...newly-improved principle on which your ...railroads are constructed, deserving ...attention." Soon afterward, in the spring of ...a Russian delegation, headed by Count ...Aviotti, ...of the Russian ...reviewed the new road ...third delegation, appointed directly ...the Court, took back to Russia Ross ...Winans. At that time Philip E. Thomas, of ...Baltimore, observed to Baron Krudener ...before many years a railroad would be ...between the Baltic and the ...Winans, Joseph Harrison, and ...obtained a foothold in Russia nearly ...years ago, and laid the foundations of ...commercial relationship which circumstances have conspired to make also a relation of sentiment and sympathy. There ...real reasons why we should ...and so very ...different; but in ...there is no science; nations ...into frenzy and embrace before ...know each other well. Perhaps ...mutual animosities have drawn us together. At the breaking out of the Crimean ...the British Government undertook to ...recruiting stations on our soil, and our ...of Nicholas retorted by seeking to supply the army of Nicholas with materials to ...the allies. The war of the rebellion ...brought into play all the energies ...our sympathy; and the great, vague empire ...on the border of Asia, contrary to the ...of those nearer countries in Europe ...natural neighbors, held out its distant ...and hoped for us, and we knew little things with States as with ...

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RUSSIA COMPARATIVELY.

The entire population of Russia, including all its Asiatic possessions, is just about twice that of the United States. Russia in Europe which is, to all intents, real Russia, is about as wide as from Portland, Me., to Laramie, Wyoming, and longer than from the tip of Florida to the tip of Maine. This grand division of the Russian Empire contains sixty-eight millions of subjects. St. Petersburgh has about the population of Philadelphia; Moscow that of Brooklyn; Odessa scarcely more than Cleveland, Buffalo, or Newark. The chief interior and coastwise towns, however, differ little in importance from those of the United States. There are no topographical resemblances, to speak of, between our country and Russia; its metropolis is as deeply inland in Europe as Chicago in America, and its railroad system seeks only to connect the capital with more civilized Europe, and with the ports of the Black and Caspian Seas. Under the despotic conditions of the Empire, individual genius is asserting itself, if not in the winged freedom of newspapers or public debate, in large material productions, and in a literature far from despicable. The Russians are inland Japanese, watching Europe and the world to see what is worthy of imitating. Their manufactures showed well in the Paris Exhibition; their power in war showed ill in the actions of the Crimea; it was well proven there that the Great Snow-Giant was not the match for Western Europe that it had seemed to be for France in the campaign of 1814.

ON TIN IN AMERICA.

The supposed tin-discovery near Ogden, Utah, is probably not so much of a fraud as was hastily alleged. I visited one of these newly-discovered mines three weeks ago. The route to it led up a gulch, or canon, in places very narrow, and we had to walk up the toilsome ascent, in some places through a running stream of cold water. This canon had once been a Mormon bridle-path. After walking about three miles, we came out on an open slope, where we had a superb view of Salt Lake, and of many towns in the Valley. The ledge of tin, as supposed, was nearly as thick as an ordinary dwelling-house, and it appeared to run up from 60 to 100 feet, so that it really seemed to be a large portion of the mountain. Pieces of the stone, held in the hand, indicated, by their weight and metallic feel, that they were ores of some sort, and tin or magnetic iron seemed probable. The train which I took Eastward contained at least a dozen persons making their way to New York, with carpet-sacks filled with specimens. Companies were being formed in Ogden amongst railroad employes, telegraph-operators, Mormon laborers, and all sorts of folks. A big tin mine in the United States would be an immensely valuable property. We possess one already at San Jacinto, in Southern California; but it is remote, and has, up to this time, been developed but little. General C. J. Hutchinson, of San Francisco, brought on a bar of this tin, a foot and a half long, weighing probably 40 pounds, and presented it to the Commissioner of the Land Office, about two years ago. It was amusing to hear and see the confidence and enthusiasm with which people of limited means laid down their money at Ogden upon the bare possibility of having found tin at last. A sutler took out $200,—all that he had after paying his fare,—and entrusted it to a stranger, to pay the wages of a couple of laborers to open and expose the tin ledge, until he should come back with more funds, and personally superintend it. If there be tin in Utah, it will have the advantage of the cheapest European labor in the West, and many of the English Mormons are Cornish men, perfectly acquainted with tin-mining.

GATH.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

An Alleged Synopsis of its Important Points.

Washington (Nov. 28) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The President has completed, in its prominent points, his annual Message to Congress, though the document has not yet been read before the Cabinet. The leading subjects which will be discussed will be internal taxation, the tariff, finances, the Washington Treaty, the Indians, and the Ku-Klux disturbances in the South.

On the question of internal taxation it is understood that the message will recommend the abolition of all internal taxes; except on spirits, malt liquors, tobacco in every form, and stamps. Considering the satisfactory condition of the finances it has been found by careful estimates that the current expenses of the government, including the interest on the national debt, can be easily met from the revenues from these sources and still leave a surplus for an annual small reduction of the principal.

The tariff will also be fully treated upon, but the message will embrace no specific recommendations as to the articles upon which there shall be a reduction or which shall be placed on the free list. The matter of details will be left to Congress, though it will be suggested that those things which can be included in a revision of the tariff, with the least injury to the interests of the country, should be first considered.

The finances will be touched upon generally, leaving the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to make such recommendations and suggestions as may be necessary to carry out the financial policy of the administration.

The work of the year in the improvement of the condition of the peaceable Indians and the domestication of those still at large on the plains will be reviewed. No material change in the Indian policy will be recommended.

The Message will also allude but very briefly to the operations of the Ku-Klux societies in the Southern States. It will be left to the Attorney General to report at length the condition of the question and what measures have been taken to suppress this insurrectionary order.

The labors of the High Joint Commission and the successful conclusion of the Washington Treaty during the past year will be a subject of congratulation to Congress, with the expression of the belief that the completion of the duties of the commissions established by the treaty will harmonize all matters of controversy which have been so long pending between the governments at Washington and London. This will also lead to some observations upon the generally satisfactory relations existing between the United States and the rest of the world.

What further measures will be taken respecting the recent campaign in the Corea, have not yet been definitely determined. A strong policy, however, is indicated, particularly in view of the uneasiness felt in the empire of China toward foreigners. The punishment of the Coreans for the murder of wrecked American seamen is considered complete. The future action of the government will be prompted by the conduct of the King and subjects of that country, and the general aspect of affairs in the East.

The necessity of a reform in the civil service has already been brought before Congress in previous messages. Another reference to the subject may be made.

Any further discussion of the San Domingo question is yet under advisement. The message, it is understood, will be as brief as the subjects discussed will admit, merely calling the prominent points of the Department reports to the special attention of Congress, leaving the Secretaries to present the details of matters under their immediate direction.

The Secretary of the Interior's report will treat, at length, of the Indian question, and make sundry recommendations, in order to carry into effect the peace policy of the President.

How to Prevent Large Fires.

Mr. Joseph Bird, of Watertown, in an article favoring the use of small hand-engines, says: "I now propose a method of preventing fires, which I claim will dash out three out of four ordinary fires with the loss of but a few dollars, and before the telegraph has given the alarm, and which will almost entirely prevent such fires as those at Portland, Chicago, &c. As an illustration, let us take the city of Boston. To the present department, with its earnest men, steam fire-engines, fire-telegraph, add two thousand of the small engines, to be placed in the care of that number of respectable men, who, if any one should extinguish a fire before a steam fire-engine got water upon it, would receive five dollars. This would be a force of 12,000 gallons of water per minute. The whole present department is a force of only 10,000 gallons per minute. The chance of getting water on the fire first would be 200 to 1 in favor of the small engines, and these would cause much less damage to property by water than when put out by steam fire engines. If the small engines did not succeed, the larger ones would be there all the quicker for them, as we all know that 'opposition is the life of business.' But at fires in a gale of wind, when the great engines were at work with a will, the little ones would be everywhere in the line on which sparks would fall, and the little fires, which would in a few moments become great ones, would be put out in a minute, which would allow the others to devote their whole force to crushing out the original fire. A union of the batteries and the infantry would be at least twenty times as effective as alone. The rate of insurance could not fail to fall as such a system got well at work. Think of two thousand expert men each in charge of a fire engine which could be put to work in a minute. And now a few words about the expenses. The two thousand engines, the best that could be found on trial (the writer has none to sell) with an officer to teach the men and keep the machines in order, and all other expenses, would not be the first year more than $30,000—not half so much as the cost of land, house, and engine, and the working of one steam fire engine. After the first year the cost would not be one half that of working one steam fire engine.

SMALL-POX.

Fearful Ravages of the Disease in Philadelphia—One Hundred and Fifty-three Deaths in One Week—Five Thousand Persons Suffering from the Scourge—The Mortality Increasing.

Philadelphia (Nov. 8) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The ravages of the small-pox in this city have become alarming. The number of its victims is being added to daily, and as cold weather comes on there is every reason to believe that it will be still worse. The most stringent sanitary regulations are in force, yet the contagion is in the air, and all that man can do (except to vaccinate) in the way of sanitary precaution seems a waste of time, for the disease has a foothold, and the harvest of death will be reaped.

Let it be borne in mind that the scourge is not confined to the poorer classes. Some of the richest families in Philadelphia are afflicted, and have supplied victims to the loathsome disease since it appeared in June last.

The small-pox hospital is situated outside of the city. It is overcrowded, and tents have been erected on the premises for the reception of patients. It is estimated on competent authority that there are no less than five thousand people now suffering from small-pox within the city. There are of course many whose names are not reported, although the law in this respect is very stringent.

The number of deaths during the past week has been 153.

New cases reported in the last twenty-four hours, 92.

The Board of Health met in session on the 12th of October last, and published the following circular:

HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held this day, the following directions of the course to be adopted by the public to diminish the spread of small-pox, and also of proper treatment of persons who may be attacked with the disease, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed for public use:

Vaccination and revaccination and thorough isolation of those sick with small-pox or varioloid, are the principal and most important means to be adopted to diminish the spread of this loathsome disease. The deaths here are among those unprotected by vaccination. It is estimated that in Great Britain 80,000 lives are saved annually by vaccination; yet 4,000 persons die annually there from its neglect.

If the vaccination scars are insufficient in quality or quantity, revaccination is necessary. This must be determined by a physician.

Every small-pox patient should be strictly secluded at home or in hospital during the whole progress of the disease, as well as during convalescence from it, and until all power of infecting others is past.

Nurses should always be selected from those who are themselves protected from small-pox, either by having had the disease, or by having been thoroughly vaccinated.

RULES FOR NURSING SMALL-POX PATIENTS.

Have the patient placed in one of the upper rooms of the house, the farthest removed from the rest of the family, where is to be had the best ventilation and isolation. Keep the room constantly well aired. Remove all carpets and woollen goods, and all unnecessary furniture. Change the clothing of the patient as often as needful, but do not carry it while dry through the house, but first place it at the bedside in a bucket of scalding water before removal from the room. Boiling is the surest way of disinfecting all contaminated clothing. If infected clothing cannot be washed at once, let it be set to soak in water, to which may be added a saturated solution of permanganate of potassa or of chloride of lime about a tablespoonful to the gallon.

Small-pox is said to be most contagious during convalescence, therefore strictly observe that the patient does not mingle with the family until all the scabs are entirely off, and only after a thorough purification by washing and entire change of clothing. After the patient is well, or leaves the room, let it be purified by the use of disinfectants, by white-washing, and by scrubbing the paint and floor with soap, soda and water, and let such rooms or apartments be well aired before being again occupied. In regard to food and medicine, always rely on the advice of a physician, who should be sent for as early as possible.

The city provides for gratuitous vaccination, having appointed eleven physicians, whose duty it is to vaccinate free all applicants who cannot afford to pay.

ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke at Church.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 27.

Before 9 o'clock a curious crowd had begun to gather in Second avenue, in the vicinity of No. 951, the Russo-Greek church. By half-past 9 a. m. the crowd numbered a few hundreds, and at twenty minutes past 10 the streets and sidewalks from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street were thick with people of all ages and both sexes. It required the united and steady efforts of Captain Gunner and several of his men to keep a passage clear in front of the house for the entrance of the imperial party. The windows and stoops of the houses on the east side of the avenue were swarming with human beings, and at twenty minutes past 10 a. m., as the imperial carriages drove up, a cry was raised "Here he is! Here he is!" and cheers and applause followed.

The service had been designed for 10 o'clock, but the Grand Duke was a little late in arriving at the church. He was accompanied by Admiral Possiet, Captain Schavroff, Consul General Bodisco, and Vice Consul Schultze, and a few officers of lesser note from the fleet. There was in all about sixteen persons, including Mrs. Bjerring, the wife of the officiating clergyman, and another lady. During the performance of the entire service the distinguished party stood up, the Grand Duke having a position to the right of the outer altar rail, within which stood the choir, who had volunteered from the Svetlana for this occasion. The reader must understand that this Greek church consists of the parlors of a private house, and only a part of the front parlor is allotted to the congregation. A space of about five feet by eighteen is separated from the congregation, also from the altar proper or the holy place.

Within this space the choir stood on the right, while the officiating priest, during a part of the service, occupied a desk on the left. A richly carved screen, with beautifully gilded swinging doors, divides this space again from the holy place whereon rests the chalice, the crucifix, and the implements of service. During the consecration of the Eucharistic implements these doors are closed, but at other times they are open, so that the priest is heard and seen by the congregation. The chalice was covered with a heavy red satin cloth, richly embroidered and fringed with solid gold, and the crucifix with which the priestly blessing was given is of solid gold, about eight inches in length. It was handed to the Prince, who kissed it, Father Bjerring meantime having advanced beyond the altar rail to perform the service.

The portions of Scripture read were taken from Luke xii., 16 to 21 inclusive, which describes the rich man pulling down his barns to build greater ones, and God blasting his foolish schemes by demanding his life suddenly. The narrative of the cleansing of the ten lepers, found in Luke xvii., 10 to 19 inclusive, was also read. During the progress of the service, which lasted an hour and a quarter, prayers were offered up five times for the imperial family of Russia severally, by name, and twice for the President of the United States, the Governors, and all in authority among us. Prayers were also offered for the Holy Synod of Warsaw, for the Patriarch of the Russo-Greek Church, for the catecumens and priests and people of the orthodox Greek Church, and for other special and general objects and blessings and mercies. The litany and *Te Deum* was sung alternately in English by the priest and in the Sclavic tongue by the choir. The English tongue is used here because it is the one best understood by promiscuous congregations, and the Sclavic is the language by which Greek Catholicism was introduced into Russia, and it is retained as having a sort of peculiar sacredness on that account.

Toward the close of the service the priest handed the Grand Duke a small piece of the consecrated sacramental bread, which he took away with him. A short season of handshaking and greetings took place at the close, and Father Bijerring was invited to dine with the Prince in the evening.

The Horticultural Education of Women.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, at its recent meeting, listened to an address from Mrs. Sarah D. Cheney upon the horticultural education of women. Here follows a portion of the lecture:

The purpose of the lecture, as stated by Mrs. Cheney, was to urge upon the board the importance of providing a means for the education of women in theoretical and practical gardening. This was not a new subject for consideration. In the early history of the world it is the woman who tills the ground, while the man engages in war and hunting. The heaviest toil is always the woman's until the first great step in civilization is taken and man shares her burden. Poetry recognizes the fact, and Milton makes Satan's first step in evil the separation of the man and woman at their work; it is not enough to say that the field is open for women if they will enter. Their energies are paralyzed by prejudice, custom, and self-indulgence so that they need to have the way made very easy for them. What women ask is a fair field, and no favor; that those who hold the gates should open to them. A few great souls can win their own way, but the multitude need much assistance. Even now women do share in out-door work, but only such as is degrading, and will, therefore, be avoided by women of culture and refinement. In England, in 1868, there were 56,358 women engaged in out-door labor, but it was rough, illy paid, and open only a portion of the year. This kind of toil should be elevated so that all may enter it. All classes need new light and life in this direction, but more especially those that are highest. The effect of such work will be a mutual benefit; the work will broaden and deepen the culture, while the culture elevates the work. Mrs. Cheney next spoke of the influence of out-door life upon the physical culture of women. Above all things, she said, such culture is important for mothers. It has come to be considered generally that the feebler a woman is the more of a woman she must be, and so the effort has been constantly to deteriorate the physical condition of women, to make them smaller and weaker. This is directly opposed to the method of nature, whose tendency is always to seek an equilibrium of the sexes. She balances masculine and feminine traits by the transmission of peculiarities to opposite sex. She seeks to lessen differences, and the result is that in the finest specimens of physical humanity we find a combination of the best characteristics of the man and the woman. Art has followed nature, and in the Apollo we mark a feminine grace, while in the Diana and Minerva we discern a masculine firmness and energy. Only in the Hercules and the Venus, extreme types of each, do we see the sexes represented as utterly distinct. Our later civilization, on the contrary, has sought to make the widest departure from the original type, and the physical degradation of women has descended not only to the daughters, but to the sons as well. In Germany, Switzerland, and France, the women share all the labors of the field, and are harnessed with the ass to the plow, while the man walks lazily beside them. During the existence of slavery the women of the South knew what it was to bear the severest toil. The work of agriculture will benefit the health of women by bringing them into contact with vegetable life, which is in itself beneficial. Moreover, it is a field of profitable labor, and in this light is to be considered as a means of employing the surplus of women in Massachusetts, which if unemployed must put her below the level of other States. It is to be an employment for women of all kinds, and is especially their work because it can be closely connected with the family life. It is an educational instrument, as illustrating the methods of human life, and as such is of great value to mothers in the training of their children.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

"Baronet or Butcher?"

From the New York Times.

The famous case of Tichborne vs. Lushington has been resumed in London, and it is thought will soon be enlivened by important discoveries. Our readers will remember that the case began May 10, and continued almost from day to day, until July 7. Judge, jury and counsel were by that time so exhausted that an adjournment became indispensable. Both sides were willing, since each hoped in the interval to secure conclusive testimony. Public excitement ran high at the time of the trial, has abated but little since, and is now at a greater pitch than ever. The extraordinary confidence of partisans respecting the chief matter in dispute, the point-blank oaths of trustworthy witnesses in confirmation of the alleged Sir Roger Tichborne's identity, and the directly contrary oaths of witnesses against him—the undeniably suspicious circumstance that the plaintiff failed to remember in the slightest degree studies with which the veritable Roger was known to have been familiar, and, on the other hand, his minute acquaintance with the incidents, places and individuals equally familiar to the true Roger at the same period, all have invested this *cause celebre* with remarkable interest.

The belief of many, and the theory of his antagonists, has been firm that the plaintiff is in fact Arthur Orton, a man once a butcher at Wapping. In truth, nearly all opinions concur that if he is not Tichborne he must be Orton. The "Baronet or butcher" alternative is sustained by plausible circumstances. On the night of his arrival in London the claimant was known to have gone to Wapping, and to have corresponded afterward with Orton's sisters. The awkward conjecture is supported by other circumstantial evidence. There have been several times when it has seemed that the indentification of the plaintiff with Orton must be conclusively established. But now it is thought his counsel will play a crushing trump. This is nothing less than the production of the real Orton himself, who, it is predicted, will be brought forward at the proper moment to overthrow opposition. Yet the adverse lawyers are not unprepared even for this. Suppose an alleged Orton appears, why should he be a real Orton? There may be difficulty in establishing *his* identity. If the alleged Tichborne is an imposter, it is not impossible to conceive of his claims being backed up by another imposter. It is known that agents have been working with great energy in Australia in the interest of both sides in this action, and we shall doubtless speedily get decisive accounts of the result.

Pending this it may be useful to give a brief outline of the situation. The case for the claimant is substantially as follows: He is asserted to be the eldest son of Sir J. F. D. Tichborne, tenth Baronet of Tichborne. The latter was youngest of three brothers, and the youngest died before him. He subsequently married in 1827. Roger was born January 5, 1829. A second son, Alfred, was born, who married in 1861, and died in 1866. Alfred left a posthumous son, and it is in his interest that the present suit is defended. Roger, the true elder son, had rather eccentric tastes and habits. He fell in love with his cousin, and was refused by her. Then he got drunk and swore to leave home forever. He did go off to South America, and wandered about there in a reckless fashion, corresponding at spasmodic intervals with friends in England. At last, he made his way to Rio Janeiro, where, being quite tipsy at the time, he went on board an outward-bound ship called the Bella. The Bella went down, as was supposed, with every soul on board. But the claimant says that, whoever else went down, he did not. He alleges that he escaped in a boat, and was picked up by an American vessel which took him to Melbourne. His opponents say this is a sheer fabrication. If it is, what the claimant knows of the drowned man he personates, has been gained and worked up with astonishing skill. It is true that he could not on the former cross-examination name one book that he had read with his tutor Chatillon, and he knows no more of the Greek and Latin of which the true Roger had at least a smattering than he does of quadratic equations. But the true Roger when he went away left a sealed packet with Mr. Gosford the family steward, which was not to be opened unless certain events occurred; and the claimant named the contents of that packet—never having had any chance whatever of access to it—in detail. Besides this, the affidavits of his mother, Lady Tichborne, of Mr. Hopkins, the family solicitor, and of two other persons, all attesting under oath the identity of the claimant with the long-absent Roger, come in for a due share of weight. These witnesses are dead, but James McCann, Sr., Roger's servant, when he was in the carabineers, Colonel Norbury, commander of the regiment, and a number of other officers, privates, and tradesmen, who supplied uniforms, helmets, &c., are alive, and their testimony is the same as that of the others. To rebut this powerful array of proof—in addition to the claimant's astounding ignorance of various matters with which he should be familiar—other witnesses, as positive as those who swear to his identity, make oath against it.

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

A Young Lady Caught in a Railroad Cut—Thrilling Scene on the Oregon & California Railroad.

From the Portland (O.) Bulletin, Nov. 10.

Yesterday there occurred on the Oregon & California Railroad, between this city and Salem, one of the most thrilling railroad incidents we ever heard of. When the down train came near one of the stations on the road it was running at full speed, in order to make up time, as it was a few minutes behind. The road at this point runs through a cut something more than a mile in length, and in entering it the road makes a curve so that the engineer cannot see entirely through it. So, as he thundered along yesterday, he little thought what stirring times were upon him. He had hardly gotten into the cut before he saw a woman riding leisurely through it, and with perfect nonchalance using the centre of the track. She was not more than half way through the cut, and barely a quarter of a mile ahead of him. He immediately whistled "down breaks," and then sounded the warning.

The woman, hearing the peculiar death-whistle of the locomotive, looked over her shoulder and saw the train rushing at her. She did not shriek, nor faint, nor give up all hope, but, like a true Webfoot, her courage rose equal to the emergency, and without a moment's hesitation, she commenced swinging her riding whip from one shoulder of her steed to the other, thereby urging him to exert his utmost speed. The whip, and, perhaps, the shrieking of the steam-whistle, caused the animal ridden by the lady to put in its best licks, and he made about as rapid time as any animal ever seen in Oregon; but each instant the iron horse gained upon the one composed of blood and muscle.

The shrieking of the locomotive's whistle caused the passengers to look out of the windows, and upon their discovering what was the matter the wildest excitement ensued. Several jumped forward and siezed the bell-rope, and commenced pulling on it as if they could stop the train by that means. The brakemen were exerting all their strength on the brakes, and the engineer had cut off the connection, and was doing all that he knew to stop the train, while the woman was doing her level best to make that bit of horse-flesh rise to the speed of a "Helmbold;" but, all in vain; the locomotive kept kept gaining on the horse and its rider, and there was hardly a person on the train who did not expect that both the woman and horse would be killed.

There was perhaps thirty feet intervening between the cow-catcher and the horse's heels, when, fortunately for the woman, she observed a place which was a little wider than usual, and, with a steady rein, she guided the fleeing horse from the track and endeavored to press him against the wall of the cut in order that the train might pass by without injury. In doing this the woman was encouraged by Mr. Sam Winans, the conductor, who had run forward and got out on the locomotive. A few seconds only passed by when the fiery monster poked his nose past the rump of the horse. At this moment Mr. Winans threw his whole force against the animal, and held him until the train stopped, and then a rousing cheer of gratification and joy at the escape of the woman from a terrible death was given.

Mr. Seward Makes a Mistake.

James Brooks writes to the New York *Express*, from China: "They tell a good story in Pekin of Governor Seward, when here—doubtless a lie, but too good a story to be lost for that. The expectations of the ex-Governor were doubtless great when he entered the great capital of this great empire with which he had made a great treaty; and he therefore indulged in these great expectations of a great welcome. As he entered the gates of Pekin, a great funeral procession was coming out, with music, catafalque, &c., &c., all as imposing as a grand procession of some great dead man could well be made. The Governor was entering with the marine band of the Colorado, mounted on donkeys, as this grand procession was going out. The great living and the great dead thus met. The Governor, naturally enough, concluded this was in honor of his grand *entree*, and he rose in his open Sedan chair, and bowed, and bowed, and then ordered a halt, and got out, and bowed, and bowed again, to the catafalque and the dead. The Chinese think all foreigners are rather mad, and hence did not marvel over it as much as they might; but when Governor Seward found out what he had done, the story is, he was more mad than pleased."

NEW YORK.

The Official Vote.

Counties.	1870. Governor. Rep. Wodf'd.	1870. Governor. Dem. Hoff'n.	1871. Sec. of State. Rep. Scrb'r.	1871. Sec. of State. Dem. Will's.
Albany	11,779	13,343	12,804	13,759
Allegany	5,410	2,747	5,393	2,466
Broome	5,104	3,898	4,887	3,440
Cattaraugus	6,169	3,148	4,678	3,156
Cayuga	7,120	4,911	6,926	4,366
Chautauqua	7,779	4,364	6,415	3,247
Chemung	3,562	4,092	3,592	3,918
Chenango	5,436	4,082	5,397	3,963
Clinton	3,791	4,430	3,798	3,653
Columbia	5,415	5,608	5,369	5,217
Cortland	3,036	2,312	3,170	1,697
Delaware	5,833	4,447	5,063	4,010
Dutchess	8,442	6,712	7,198	4,728
Erie	18,937	15,371	14,357	13,320
Essex	3,185	2,414	2,876	1,743
Franklin	2,978	2,243	2,776	1,840
Fulton	3,064	2,801	2,321	1,942
Genesee	3,781	2,549	3,284	2,132
Greene	3,102	3,730	2,801	3,347
Hamilton	225	457	221	372
Herkimer	4,971	4,073	4,806	3,780
Jefferson	7,311	5,704	7,442	5,425
Kings	23,189	36,328	30,300	39,436
Lewis	3,036	2,895	3,017	2,601
Livingston	4,296	3,383	4,290	3,469
Madison	5,545	3,811	5,190	3,775
Monroe	9,995	9,168	9,804	9,107
Montgomery	3,932	4,215	3,833	3,563
New York	34,391	86,668	51,137	83,336
Niagara	4,701	4,322	4,651	2,870
Oneida	13,140	10,819	11,596	9,076
Onondaga	11,348	8,639	9,388	7,154
Ontario	5,064	4,217	4,739	3,316
Orange	7,870	7,490	7,852	6,090
Orleans	3,007	2,380	3,477	2,317
Oswego	8,079	6,928	7,981	5,731
Otsego	5,924	5,848	5,881	5,754
Putnam	1,296	1,487	1,481	1,457
Queens	4,403	6,605	4,002	5,213
Rensselaer	9,330	11,163	9,643	9,686
Richmond	1,932	2,739	2,301	2,890
Rockland	1,497	2,189	1,888	2,164
St. Lawrence	10,000	3,518	8,814	2,876
Saratoga	6,094	5,188	6,380	4,192
Schenectady	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,456	2,243
Schoharie	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,939	4,101
Schuyler	2,505	[illegible]	2,325	2,000
Seneca	2,616	3,145	2,492	3,269
Steuben	7,300	3,522	[illegible]	6,396
Suffolk	4,234	4,066	[illegible]	2,885
Sullivan	3,084	3,872	[illegible]	3,018
Tioga	3,878	3,725	[illegible]	2,498
Tompkins	3,965	3,002	3,562	2,378
Ulster	7,426	8,581	7,307	7,517
Warren	2,190	2,424	2,473	2,079
Washington	5,768	4,149	5,998	3,537
Wayne	5,442	4,343	5,331	[illegible]
Westchester	8,041	10,381	10,797	[illegible]
Wyoming	3,584	2,400	3,484	[illegible]
Yates	2,747	1,663	2,653	[illegible]
Total	366,436	399,532	387,107	369,2[illegible]

Majority for Hoffman, Democrat, in 1870, 33,096. Majority for Scribner, Republican, 1871, 18,[illegible]. Total vote for Governor in 1870, 765,968. Total vote for Secretary of State in 1871, 755,811.

A BARON IN CANTON.

A Romantic History.

From the Canton (Ill.) Register.

Mr. Henry Christ, a cigar-maker in the establishment of E. H Curtis, in this city, received a letter from Germany, on Friday evening last, communicating the intelligence that he was entitled to $10,000 in Prussian money, and the title of Baron Herman Von Christ. The story connected with Mr. Christ's life is romantic; and we have succeeded in eliciting the following, which will be of interest to the many friends of this young man, and the readers of the *Register*:

Mr. Henry Christ was born in the city of Chalesdale, one mile from Heching, Hohenzollen, in the year 1847. His father was Superintendent of all the woollen and cotton manufactories of the Prince of Hohenzollen. His mother was a Countess, a sister of Baron Von Warner, present Private Secretary to the Prince of Hohenzollen. His mother died when he was 10 or 11 years old, and his father married a Baroness, the daughter of Baron Von Fisher. Henry, with two sisters, lived at home until 1864, when he left on account of the abuse and mistreatment of his stepmother.

At that time his father lay sick with disease of the brain. He bade farewell to his father and sisters, and, in spite of the entreaties of his friends and relatives, he turned his footsteps toward America. He landed in New York, in 1864, with $300 in gold. This he converted into greenbacks—as gold at that time commanded a high premium—and started for the city of Pittsburgh, in hopes of finding friends and employment. He arrived there but after a vain search, a stranger in a strange country, and among strange people, he did not succeed in finding them. He applied for a situation as clerk or salesman in a mercantile house, and obtained it—as he had served a short apprenticeship in his native country in the commercial business. He was also in possession of a splendid education, having had the benefit of the best college in Germany. He was a schoolmate of the son of the Prince of Hohenzollen, and the first families of the kingdom. He did not remain in this situation long, but concluded to learn a good trade, and be an independent man. He applied as an apprentice to a tobacconist, but found that the sum paid apprentices would not board and clothe him, and he concluded to buy a small stock of tobacco, and make cigars (he had gained some knowledge of the manufacture of cigars by closely observing the workmen), and peddle them on the streets. In this enterprise, he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. He soon found that the cigars he manufactured were very salable, and brought him a very reasonable profit. Meeting a cigar-maker one day, he was persuaded to accompany the latter to Cincinnati, where he was assured he could get a situation as a "jour." He consented, and went to Cincinnati, where he worked some time at his trade. Hearing a great deal about Chicago, the Garden City of the world, he abandoned his situation, and sought work in that city. Here he remained two years, and made hosts of friends by his gentlemanly deportment, honesty, and industry. He left Chicago in 1869, and went to work in Peoria, for Charles Niehaus. In Peoria, he met his wife, the eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Wasensis, a cabinetmaker. He was married to her, in September, 1870, and a few weeks afterwards moved to this city, and was employed by Mr. E. H. Curtis.

Mr. C.'s father died about five years since, with the disease which attacked him while Henry was at home. Since the death of Baron Von Christ the estate has been in litigation. The stepmother has endeavored to collect a large amount of money, which she held was due her for the education of Henry, declaring that he was educated with the funds which were rightfully hers. The question has at last been settled, and the widow allowed a child's portion of $10,000.

Henry has two sisters living, the oldest of whom is soon to be wedded to a young nobleman. His stepmother lost a brother, Baron Von Fisher, in the late Franco-Prussian war. He was killed at the siege of Strasburg, and was a Colonel of a Prussian regiment. An uncle of Henry's, a brother of his mother's, Baron Von Warner, was killed at the siege of Metz. He was also Colonel of a Prussian regiment.

The letter received by Mr. Christ last week, was from his guardian, Count Julian Von Mock. Besides the $10,000—which is subject to his order—he will also receive a large amount from the sale of the personal property of his father.

He has not yet determined whether he will return to Prussia or whether he will close out all interest there and become in *fact*, as he is in *heart*, an American citizen.

GLASS AND PAINTS.

Glass & Paints.

ALSTON, DEVOE & CO.,
57, 59 & 61 North Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

The Joliet Iron & Steel Co.

Will sell at public auction for account of
FIELD, KING & CO.,
To the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, December 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Third National Bank, Chicago, No. 276 Wabash-av., forty thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.
JOLIET IRON & STEEL CO.
By J. H. WEEKS, Secretary and Treasury.

MONEY TO LOAN

on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 23 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, for supplying ninety-one thousand gallons of best quality winter-strained, pure Sperm, Colza or Lard oil, for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application to the Light-House Board, to the Light-House Inspector, No. 15 Broadway, New York, the Light-House Inspector at [illegible] Square, Bos..., and the Light-House Inspector at Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH HENRY,
Chairman Light-House Board.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank

(National No. 713. Established 1864.)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposit, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King, Albert Keep, E. D. Phillips, Bacon Wheeler, M. T. Eames, E. F. Pulsifer, A. Cowles, H. Z. Culver, N. G. Williams, H. H. Taylor, S. W. Rawson, T. R. Westfall, W. H. Ferry.

H. F. EAMES, President.
W. H. FERRY, Vice President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO. L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 125 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kern, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. R. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.
CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1871.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

MASONIC BUILDING,
Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.,
Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.,
Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank. Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1. Draw Gold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co. SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
685 Wabash-av.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall Street, New York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.
The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank. Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow Interest on all balances (of five per cent.) We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

BANK NOTICE.

The office of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK has been removed to 276 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. Branch office, 26 West Washington-st.
J. IRVING PEARCE, President.
L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.
W. S. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL,

610 Michigan-av.
INVOICE RECEIVED DAILY OF
Pianos and Organs.
Orders from dealers filled with despatch. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Pianos tuned, repaired, and stored.

BOOKS.

Medical Books.

Our stock of
Medical and Surgical Books
is as complete as before the fire, embracing all of the new editions and many new books.
PHYSICIANS who have lost their libraries are invited to purchase of us, our stock being entirely new and fresh.
The usual discount will be made on all bills purchased of us.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO.,
Medical Booksellers,
Nos. 6 and 7 East Washington-st.

LAW BOOKS.

Until my new building is completed, I shall continue doing business at my residence. Having no rent to pay, and buying exclusively for cash as before the fire, I can and do sell lower than any house East or West, and give special rates to my customers who suffered by the fire.
E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller,
1022 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

MABLEY & HULL.

We have just opened a splendid line of MEN'S OVERCOATS & CHILDREN'S SUITS.
122 W. Madison-st.

RAILS.

COLLIERY RAILS.

12 Pounds to the Yard, Notched and Sawed Ends—Extra Quality.
INQUIRE OF
Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
Michigan-av., near Randolph-st.

SOAPS.

Oriental Soap Works.

(Established since the fire. Capacity 100,000 pounds per week.)
R. JENNINGS & CO.,
Manufacturers of fine Staple and Fancy Soaps. Manufactory, 469 West Randolph-st. Office, No. 59 South Canal-st.
WILLIAM LEITCH, Agent.
JOHN COMPTON, Superintendent.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
OF All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

INSURANCE.

"The First in the Field." THE HOME OF Columbus, Ohio.

Cash Capital, - - $500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - - 995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses, 353,479.12

Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.
The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.
Adjusting Office for Chicago,
No. 17 Eldridge-court.
Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.
JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.
Geo. C. Clarke & Co.,
LOCAL AGENTS.
10 Eldridge-court.

ÆTNA Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Organized A. D. 1819.
Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.
Cash Capital, $3,000,000,
With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.
Assets Over $4,500,000!
This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.
GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,
Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st.,
Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av.,
Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 893 claims had been paid, amounting to $1,500,619.62.

Underwriters' Agency,

OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, After paying Chicago Losses,
$3,000,000.
We are paying losses in full as fast as adjusted, by Sight Drafts on New York.
ADJUSTING OFFICE,
60 South Canal-st.,
SECOND FLOOR.

FIRE INSURANCE

Risks written on Dwellings and other property, at the Local Offices,
62 South Canal-st., 2d floor, and 475 Wabash-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER,
AGENTS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN Suspended Insurance Companies.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of policy-holders in suspended companies in Chicago and elsewhere, have, by direction of such meeting, undertaken to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the extent of the losses of each company, the value of its assets, and to compel the immediate conversion of such assets into money, and the application of it upon the policies, either by the action of the company, or of the bankrupt or other courts. To that end, every policy-holder in such companies is requested to present his policy, and a statement of the time when he made proofs of loss, to the undersigned, on the southeast corner of Monroe-st. and Fifth-av., on the 27th of November and thereafter, where some person on behalf of the committee will be present to register and receipt for the policy. He will be expected to sign a power-of-attorney, furnished by the committee, authorizing the adjustment of his loss, and any action on the part of the committee, which it may deem for the general interest of the policy-holders.
United and general action is necessary to enable the company to act effectively, and it is essential, in order to procure speedy collection, that the policies be furnished immediately.
GEORGE ARMOUR, NATHAN MEARS, W. G. HIBBARD, H. G. POWERS, L. Z. LEITER, H. A. KOHN, C. P. KELLOGG, C. B. FARWELL, POTTER PALMER, D. A. JONES, C. M. HENDERSON.

To the Policy Holders IN SUSPENDED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It is indispensable that immediate action be taken in order to preserve the interests of policy holders. The committee can take no steps until the policies with power to act, are filed with it. All who intend to be represented must bring policies at once to the committee at southeast corner Fifth-av. and Monroe-st. By order of the COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.

Irving Fire Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.
Meeting of Policy-Holders.
Holders of policies issued from the Chicago Agency, for above named Company, are requested to meet at our office, 279 Wabash-av., at 4 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, December 2, 1871.

To Policy Holders IN SUSPENDED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Your committee are informed that several insurance companies, now in bankruptcy, are sending blank proofs of claims to their creditors, with blank powers of attorney to be used by the companies in the election of assignees in bankruptcy.
For obvious reasons your committee prefer to select such assignees, and therefore request all parties who may be so addressed, to execute such powers of attorney to your committee, and not to the insurance companies. Blanks will be furnished at the office of the committee,
Southeast Corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, and thereafter. By order of the COMMITTEE.

Globe Ins. Company,

OF CHICAGO.
ADJUSTING OFFICE.
ROOM 1, NO. 63 CANAL-ST.
H. F. WALKER, President.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Parties having settled at 25 cents will be profited by addressing E. G. M., Tribune office.

GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies and claims bought at highest cash rates, by SHUFELDT & BALL, 219 West Madison-st.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are as well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 6.00
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	52.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.00

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St. James Hotel,

LOCATED
Corner Clark and Polk-sts.
Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.
H. A. LORING, Late Matteson House,
WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,
Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

Clifton House,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.
W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

H. F. KITTREDGE.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL.

Accommodations for the fall and winter at very moderate prices. Inquire at Riverside Hotel, or at the office of the Riverside Improvement Company, 700 WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

ALLEN & MACKEY

HAVE
REMOVED
TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
Cor. State and Monroe.

LOST.

LOST AT THE FIRE.

One trunk, marked "BROSS, U. S. A."; one packing trunk, marked "Bross," with woollen clothing, women's; one fine picture, landscape, with cattle, horses, etc., by J. F. Herring, name on the picture; one buggy, with single harness, horse blanket, etc.; one bundle of women's clothing, lace fan marked J. L. B., and other articles.
Whoever will leave information with the Cashier of the Tribune, 15 South Canal-st., or drop a line, with place where they or any of them can be found, to WM. BROSS, Tribune office, or at No. 6 Sixteenth-st., shall be liberally rewarded.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872.

Over 100 pages—printed in two colors, on superb Tinted Paper. Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants, and Vegetables, with Descriptions, and two Colored Plates. Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best Floral Guide in the World. All for 10 cents, to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter of the cost. 200,000 sold in 1871. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1871.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

We have already alluded to the noble gift which the English authors, and the Anglo-American Association acting in concert with them, propose to send to Chicago, to make good, to some extent, the loss of books by the recent fire. The history of this movement may be briefly stated. The Anglo-American Association, originally organized to promote amicable relations between the two countries on the Alabama question, still remains in existence, and, on the 13th of last month, was called together to listen to a lecture by Mr. Justin McCarthy on Chicago. Mr. Thomas Hughes had already been canvassing the question of supplying Chicago with the nucleus of a free library, and deemed this a fitting time for the introduction of such a proposal. His statement of the plan developed many interesting points, especially in the munificent manner in which the prominent English authors had received his proposition. Mr. Forster, the English Minister of Education,—and, we presume, the author of the forthcoming Life of Charles Dickens,—offered the complete works of his father-in-law, Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. The Duke of Argyll promised a set of his own works and a generous subscription besides. Professor Munro, one of the most eminent English classicists, promised copies of his editions of the Latin authors, with the characteristic condition—"if such old world antiquated things can be in place in such a very new world as poor Chicago now will be." Dr. William Smith offered his biblical and classical dictionaries. W. J. Evelyn promised a copy of the "Memoirs," which have now become an English classic. Mr. Tom Taylor, whose name has become pleasantly familiar throughout the length and breadth of this country, gave "a Ticket of Leave" to an entire set of *Punch*, and the great publishing firms, Murray, Smith & Elder, and Macmillan & Co., whose names are as familiar here as the Appletons or Harpers, also promised valuable contributions. The Marquis of Lorne agreed to lay the plan before his mother-in-law. Her Majesty, and was confident of royal sympathy and aid. Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Carlyle sent in letters conveying their sympathy with the scheme in a rather growling manner, as might have been expected, for both these gentlemen have suffered for many years by the piratical seizures which our publishers have made of their works. Mr. Carlyle's letter is so characteristic of the rugged philosopher that our readers will be glad to see it in print. He says:

> Forgive me that I have not sooner answered your friendly, cheery, and altogether pleasant little note. I supposed Burgess would have told you my objections to the project: that it seemed superfluous, not practicable by the methods proposed (for the gifts of all the books of living authors will go for very little in such an enterprise); and, third, and worst, that it wore on the face of it a visible pick-thank kind of character—a thing greatly to be avoided, both at Chicago and here. These objections do not vanish on reflection, but, on the contrary, gather weight. Nevertheless, if you and the literary world feel nothing of the like, and the project do take fire and go on, it continues certain that my poor contribution of a copy of my books shall not by any means be wanting.

The immediate result of the meeting was that, after Mr. Hughes had made his statement, the association voted unanimously, on motion of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, to act as a body in pushing subscriptions and soliciting donations.

The moral aspect of this meeting is a pleasant thing to contemplate, and shows that, behind the bluff and sometimes forbidding exterior of John Bull, there is a big heart, and that it beats in sympathy with suffering. With the memories of our great conflagration and the wide-spread destruction of literature still fresh, and the munificent and unsolicited action of the British authors, as well as the unstinted benevolence of the English public, constantly recurring, the recollections of disputes over cod and herrings and the quarrel over the Alabama claims seem quite insignificant. The olive branch tendered to us Chicago thankfully receives, and recognizes in it a symbol of peace and common brotherhood.

And now, once more, we would reiterate what we have said before upon the disposition of this gift. It must be treated in the broadest, freest manner, and so placed and administered that it shall confer the greatest amount of good upon the greatest number of people at the smallest possible cost. It must share the greatness of all our other public enterprises, and be as available to reading people as the water of our lake. This end cannot be accomplished under the management of any particular association, devoted to a particular purpose, because the element of exclusiveness necessarily enters into the very motives of such an association. The Chicago fire has developed a trait of character in the donors which we had almost forgotten. It should develop on our own part a thoroughly generous and distinctively metropolitan acceptance of their gift. Chicago has long been large enough for a free public library, managed as are the great libraries of Boston and Cincinnati. If we have associations of diverse character, which wish to have libraries for a special purpose, there need be no conflict. We can still have our special libraries like the Catholic Library, the Historical Library, the Academy of Sciences' Library, and others each serving its special end, and meeting the wants of certain classes, though it would be better to have them all brought together. This free library, however, must be a public library answering the wants of all, free from sectarian or class influence, and managed in a broad, free, and generous manner, as we would administer any other great municipal institution. Its board of management should be composed of our most liberal and influential citizens, and its custodian should be qualified by long experience and literary taste to take charge of it. Once located and organized, it should be the pleasurable duty of every citizen to add to it and increase its usefulness. We are informed upon very excellent authority that the Young Men's Christian Association are willing to give up their building, which is already in process of reconstruction—or so much of it as may be needed—for a purpose of this kind, at a fair rental, and will merge their own library in it. We commend the action of this association to others in this city. Let them all join in the promotion of this great public blessing.

There never was a better time than now to establish this library, and never before have we had such an inducement to do it. Its establishment is full of eloquent suggestions of what may be accomplished in the future by schools, lectures, conversations, and social gatherings in connection with it. Such an institution, in an inconceivably short space of time, would fairly revolutionize our social character, and give us a literary and educational place among cities on a level with our commercial position. But first let us establish our library, and build it broad, deep, and strong enough to last beyond our little day. Once established, it will suggest, of itself, constant openings for increasing its sphere of usefulness, and, in due time, the City Government will be brought to make reasonable appropriations for its support and enlargement.

The Legislature ought to repeal at once the existing law which requires that the proceeds of the property owned by the city in Lake Park, when sold, shall be applied to the improvement of suburban parks. The city will have, for many years to come, to bear taxes to pay the annual interest on the outstanding park bonds, and will not be in condition to direct any of its general means to park purposes. Lake Park is worth many millions of dollars; whenever it is sold, or any part of it disposed of, the city generally ought to have the immediate benefit of the proceeds. When there shall be a full and comprehensive statement of the actual financial condition of the city and county governments, and a comparative exhibit of liabilities and of the means on hand, there will be no question that both governments will have need of every possible source of revenue. The debts of both city and county, to meet which there is no money in either treasury, must be paid by increased taxation. Under such circumstances, to hold this immense property unproductive, or, when made productive, to appropriate the proceeds for the benefit of parks in the suburban towns, will be extreme folly.

THE ARIZONA MASSACRES.

Governor Safford, of Arizona, in his letter to the *Alta California*, criticising the Colyer system of treating Apaches, makes the point that it would be cheaper to board every Apache in a first-class hotel at $5 per day than to feed them as they are fed, and submit to their depredations as we do submit to them. This he shows, to his own satisfaction at least, by pointing out how the productive industry of Arizona is kept back by the state of terrorism in which the present Indian policy keeps the settlers of that Territory. The result of the bribing policy, Governor Safford shows, is not peace, but a war of raids and massacres, in which all the blows are given to the savages, and taken by the white settlers. He shows that, within the six weeks next following Mr. Colyer's "so-called peace," there were (besides the horrible massacre on the Wickenburg road,) twelve different raids or murders, the perpetrators of most of which were traced directly to one or another of the government reservations. It thus appears that the outrages were committed by pensioned Indians; hence that the bribing policy does not ensure good behavior from the red man, but seems rather to incite the contrary.

One object, if not *the* object, of Mr. Colyer's recent visit to the Apache country seems to have been to hunt up evidence going to show that the whites, and not his beloved Apaches, were to blame for the Wickenburg massacre; and, having secured a story which answers this philanthropic purpose, he hastened back, and has already appeared at Washington with this statement: That the trouble all came of a forcible assault on an innocent Apache by three white men, who robbed the noble savage of his gun. This, supposing it to be true, of course acquits the high-toned Apaches of all blame for ambuscading and shooting down in cold blood six travellers by the overland stage-coaches, and demonstrates conclusively the wisdom of boarding the Apaches at the government expense, allowing them five days for warlike exercises between ration-days, and restraining the military authorities from interfering for the defence of the civilized element.

Somewhat strangely, however, Mr. Colyer's plea for his Apaches does not seem to have softened the heart of the government authorities; for, on the 27th ultimo, it is reported from Washington, that the President, in response to a petition from the Federal and Territorial officers of Arizona, and the citizens of all the principal towns in that Territory, asking for a continuation of General Crook's policy, referred the petitioners to General Schofield's late order, and remarked that the government proposes "to deal summarily and vigorously with the Apaches if, after duly notifying them to go and remain upon the new reservations, where they would be fed and protected, they continued on the war-path." General Schofield announces, in his general orders (and the same policy has recently been announced from General Sheridan's headquarters), that—

> Active operations will be kept up against the hostile Apaches of Arizona and pressed with all practicable vigor until they submit to the authority of the government, cease from hostilities and remain upon their reservations. After a reasonable time has been given for all the Apaches to avail themselves of the liberal terms offered by the government the Department Commander will, in his discretion, make use of the friendly Indians to hunt out *and destroy* those who remain obstinately hostile.

At the same time, the War Department has wisely determined to increase its efforts to weed out speculators and corrupters from the military camps in the neighborhood of Indians, thus aiming to silence the clamor of those who allege (with too much truth we fear) that the state of demoralization which has prevailed among the Indians upon reservations hitherto has been increased by the vile and disreputable proceedings of many of the officers and camp followers who must, in the eye of the simple Indian, represent the government which claims their respect.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Several statements have appeared in the Eastern press concerning the proceedings instituted by the Secretary of the Interior against one Wright, an ex-Indian trader, for alleged frauds in the payment or procurement of pensions for members of the Cherokee tribe of Indians. A special despatch to the New York *Tribune* of Nov. 27, says:

> It is stated that the government has caused the arrest of Judge J. W. Wright of this city, in connection with the alleged Indian bounty frauds recently mentioned in Washington despatches, and that he has produced bail for his appearance in court if called for. In the meantime, investigation in the West will be continued.

The charge against Wright is that he procured from Secretary Harlan two orders, directing the then Commissioner of Pensions (Mr. Barrett) to put on the pension rolls the names of some four hundred Cherokees, male and female, for death or disabilities incurred in the military service of the United States. The number of Cherokee Home Guards from whom these four hundred pensioners were obtained, is stated at about two thousand. The reason assigned for this large proportion of pensioners to a given number of soldiers is that many of the male Cherokees had several wives apiece, and that if Mee-maw-chuck-a-chee was killed in the loyal scouting service, each one of his disconsolate widows was entitled to draw eight dollars per month from the public Treasury. But what makes the matter worse is that the placing of these Indian names on the pension rolls was accomplished in an irregular manner; that the usual safeguards to protect the government against fraud were dispensed with, and that the money to pay the first instalment of pensions was sent out to Fort Gibson before any investigation of the justice of the claims had been made. The amount drawn on these fraudulent rolls is about $30,000 per year, and the process has been going on six years.

Public attention was first drawn to this matter by the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which published an order from ex-Secretary Harlan, dated March 6, 1866, directing the Commissioner of Pensions to place names on the pension list without previous examination. The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, edited by Mr. Joseph R. Barrett (ex-Commissioner of Pensions), intimates that this order of March 6 is a forgery. Probably the *Gazette's* correspondent was not allowed to copy the order; but, having seen it, attempted to transcribe it from memory. Indeed, he says on this point:

> An Assistant Secretary, on being applied to for a copy of it, said it could not, on any account, be furnished, assigning as a reason that it would seriously injure Senator Harlan. A Secretary declined to allow it to be published, assigning the same reason. Another high official of the government, who, though fully aware of its contents, had no authority to furnish it, said that, if not withheld, it would exercise a most disastrous influence upon Senator Harlan's election.

The order of March 6 has since disappeared from the records of the Interior Department, but the following, of similar tenor and purport, is still there:

> DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.
> *Commissioner of Pensions:*
> SIR: In order to enable Mr. Whiting, while at Fort Gibson, to pay the pensions which, upon investigation he is required to make there, may be found to be due, I have to request that you will inscribe the names of the following named claimants upon the pension rolls. The rates and commencement of the pensions allowed will be hereafter supplied. The names of those claimants there inscribed upon the rolls, who may be found not to be legally entitled to pensions, will be stricken from the rolls on the receipt of his report after his return.
> [Here follows a list of Indian names amounting in number to 266.]
> As it is desirable that Mr. Whiting shall proceed to Fort Gibson and enter upon the duties with which he is charged at as early a day as possible, I should be glad if you would have this order carried into effect immediately. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
> JAMES HARLAN, Secretary.

Soldiers who have applied for pensions and have been obliged to produce their discharge papers and "descriptive lists," and undergo various medical examinations and unravel a vast deal of red tape, and perhaps at last find their application refused because some blundering officer has lost the muster-in rolls or the muster-out rolls, will appreciate this hasty and inexpensive mode of putting 266 red-skins on the pension rolls—the names to be erased at some future time if found not to be entitled to pensions! The presumption, apparently, was that if a Cherokee squaw applied for a pension, she was entitled to it, and that this presumption could only be overcome by positive proof. Doubtless, the careful Whiting (a relic of Jake Thompson's administration of the Interior Department) examined the muster and discharge of each surviving invalid, and the marriage certificate of each widow, and found them all surprisingly regular, for he took the money with him, and paid it out to the 266, or to parties representing them.

The attorney or agent for these afflicted squaws was Wright; and, after Whiting had been designated to go out to Fort Gibson, and provided with $70,000 to pay the pensions and *arrears* of pension (for the claims went back to the period when death or disability occurred), Wright generously became his bail, and the two acted in harmony throughout. Wright also furnished security for all the subsequent Pension Agents appointed to disburse the funds in the Cherokee Nation, and furnished the last one a good boarding place. The latter fact coming to the knowledge of Secretary Delano, he dismissed the agent on suspicion, and sent a man out there to investigate, who, in due time, reported that, not only was the agent a fraud, but that the pension-list itself was a fraud. The Secretary thereupon ordered a further investigation, the details of which have not been fully disclosed. It is ascertained, however, that of the 400 names on the list, not more than 38 were ever entitled to pensions, and that the names of these even were inserted without authority of law. Secretary Delano is entitled to the thanks of the country for his promptness and decision in the case. It is to be hoped that he will go to the bottom of it and make a thorough exposure, no matter who suffers in consequence.

The New York *Tribune* has discovered that possibly there was something irregular in the conduct of Secretary Boutwell in allowing the Jay Cooke Synod or Syndicate to draw three months' interest on the new 5 per cent bonds before paying for them, thus actually increasing the public debt $130,000,000 during that period of time, in direct violation of law.

The despatches to the Associated Press recently contained an explanation of this transaction purporting to come from Mr. Boutwell himself. The substance of it was that the government had lost nothing by the syndication of the debt because, if the Syndicate had paid the money when it subscribed for the bonds, the gold would have lain idle in the Treasury during the three months. This, even if true, is no answer to a charge of violation of law by one who is sworn to execute it and to be governed by it. In addition to the bad example thus set to subordinate officers,—the example of observing law only so far as it suits them,—it is unfortunate for this species of defence that its net result was to place $1,900,000 in the pockets of the Syndicate bankers. We do not believe that Mr. Boutwell shared in this profit to the extent of a single penny. But it makes no difference to the tax-payers whether Jay Cooke gets it or Mr. Boutwell gets it. The money is gone. To say that the government could not have used $130,000,000 in gold coin during a period of three months, but must have allowed it to remain idle in the Treasury vaults, is sheer nonsense. During that period of time government bonds declined about 2 per cent in consequence of the Chicago fire. Mr. Boutwell could have bought these bonds to the tune of $130,000,000, and have stopped interest at the rate of 6 per cent, if the Syndicate had paid the money on their Peter Funk subscription.

The New York *Herald* has a wonderful revelation concerning the new "spiritual force." It has generally been the blemish of the "spiritual" table-tippings, bell-ringings, etc., that they have always been done in a dark room, evading scrupulously all opportunities of exhibiting themselves in open daylight; but the manifestations now reported are claimed to have been made in no less public place than the Rev. Mr. Beecher's church, and in the broad light of a Sabbath morning, before a crowded congregation and in the midst of a service. It is recorded that, just as the eloquent pastor of Plymouth was (in reporters' parlance), "letting himself out" in prayer, and the congregation had been wrought up to quite a high pitch of sympathetic excitement, a table directly in front of the preacher's desk commenced a series of violent motions, as if in assent to more urgent passages of the prayer; also greeting the refrain of a hymn and the strong points of the sermon in the same manner.

If the story is true, it is a new compliment to the eloquence of Beecher, since no other preacher is known to have moved inanimate objects, and extorted, as it were, wooden "amens" from common deal-tables. *If* the story is true, we say; but as, according to the same story, the table which tipped and cavorted around in the manner described was surrounded by reporters at the time; as the event occurred some time last summer; and as it has only now been made public, it must be admitted that the story hath a very ancient and fish-like smell.

The European papers are discussing the question whether or not England can be induced to cede Gibraltar to Spain. It has been stated in several leading Spanish papers that such a transfer would be consented to by England if the terms could be adjusted to the satisfaction of the two nations. But when we come to the principal reason assigned for England's willingness, we begin to be exceedingly skeptical. This reason is "her abdication of her position as a European power." If England has done this, she would, at least, be loth to confess as much; and the abandonment of Gibraltar would be such a confession. It is true that a fortress, even so renowned and impregnable a stronghold as Gibraltar, is not of much account nowadays, and that all its heavy guns could not seriously interfere with the passage of a fleet of iron-clad war steamers of these days. Nevertheless, the cession to a foreign power of a possession which has so long been associated with the prowess of England, and to gain which so much blood and treasure have been invested in times past, is a piece of diplomacy for which no English administration would like to make itself answerable to the English people. The only bargain of this nature to which Great Britain would probably become a party would be a "swop" of some kind. But Spain has no equivalent to convey except Cuba, and the cession of that island to England is something which America would probably not listen to, even if Spain would.

Washington despatches say that the Senate Committee on Finance have determined to take no action on the House bills passed at the last session to repeal the duties on coal and salt, but to wait and see what the House Committee of Ways and Means propose as a general policy on the tariff question.

Presuming that the Committee of Ways and Means will fairly reflect the sentiments of the House on this question, it is safe to say that two-thirds or three-fourths of the committee will propose to the Senate, as a general policy, the passage of the bills now before them. These bills were passed by an overwhelming majority of the House immediately after its organization. They were the first measures taken up after the election of the Speaker. The Committee of Ways and Means are thereby instructed in advance as to the wishes of the House, and they cannot adopt a different policy if they would. Let them report to the House, as soon as practicable, a third bill repealing the duty on lumber. That will be a sufficient indication to the Senate of the views which they entertain concerning a general policy on the tariff question—a policy of repealing forthwith those taxes which are most burdensome to the people in proportion to the amount of revenue which they yield to the Treasury.

A Springfield despatch says that the Hon. Mr. Cody, of Dupage County, is down there opposing the passage of any law to reduce the fees for recording deeds in Cook County. It is possible that injustice has been done to Mr. Cody in this despatch; but, if it be true that he is taking a hand in that fight, the circumstance goes far to fix Mr. Cody's status as a member of the Constitutional Convention, where he seemed to be more efficient as an attorney of the Recorder of Cook County than as a representative of the people of Dupage.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Schroder's Opera House at Bloomington, which is now being completely remodelled by Mr. William Vanschoick, will shortly be reopened for the amusement season, and will comfortably seat 1,500 persons.

—J. S. Scott, writing to the Rock River *Farmer* predicts a wet season next year, and advises farmers to prepare their ground for it by plowing in narrow lands with dead furrows to carry off the water, and to plant such crops next spring as will do best in wet weather. Mr. Scott is an old settler and a man of observation.

—The Ottawa *Republican* says a contract has been let for the erection of a building for the manufacture of printing, wrapping, and box paper, on the east side of Fox River, near the dam.

—The soldiers of Winnebago County will hold their next annual reunion at Pecatonica, on the 7th of December.

—A horrible affair occurred at Detroit, near Pittsfield, a day or two ago. John Barnes, a notorious rough, got into an altercation with a man named McLaughlin, and, while the latter was not looking, struck him in the neck with a large knife, severing the jugular vein and causing his death in a few seconds. Barnes was arrested and taken to Pittsfield for trial.

—The passenger train on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad collided with a train on the Illinois Central Road, near Clinton, on the 29th ult., resulting in the demolition of a passenger car, but fortunately not seriously injuring anyone.

—A man named James Cannon was killed near Newtown, Vermillion County, on the 25th ult., by George Kirsh, sexton of a church. The two had an altercation about a boy whom Kirsh had ejected from the church. At Rossville, in the same county, on the 27th ult., James Simms, a colored barber, was killed by John Smitty, in a dispute about the ownership of a turkey.

—William Bell, one of the oldest citizens of Shelby County, died on the 20th ult.

—William M. Fowler, a well-known lawyer of Springfield, died very suddenly last Monday.

—Bloomington is building her first grain elevator.

—Diphtheria is prevailing to an alarming extent in Rockford.

—Cairo received and sold her first bale of cotton this season, on Friday last, at 16 cents per pound. It was raised near Osceola, Ark.

—There is a person living near the village of Concord, Iroquois County, said to be worth some $30,000, who, acting in the capacity of Supervisor, asked the board for an appropriation of $40 for the benefit of a poor widow lady, who lost her husband in the army, and who had several small children to provide for. She is the daughter of the petitioner, who has recently been indicted for keeping a travelling tippling house. The board very justly refused to acknowledge that the lady was a pauper.

—The German Catholics of Freeport will build a church edifice next year that will cost from $25,000 to $30,000.

—The Mt. Carroll *Mirror* says the Hon. James Shaw shot thirty-seven ducks in five hours, killing fourteen at one shot.

—Aldermon Costello, of Peoria, died on the 29th ult.

—The Peoria *Review* has passed into the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cratty and Leslie Robinson.

IOWA.

Franklin township has an ear of corn with 28 rows and 1,440 grains.

—It is affirmed that the Indian signification of the name "Iowa" is "the drowsy ones."

—The Delhi Court House was set on fire last Wednesday by the prisoners with intent to escape. It was discovered before any serious injury resulted.

—Anita makes fuel out of corn in preference to selling it for 15 cents a bushel.

—The case of B. F. Allison, of Grand Junction, against the Northwestern Railroad Company, in which Allison claims $75,000 damages for injuries said to have been received while riding over defendant's road, has been postponed until the next term of the Circuit Court.

—Adair County has a sensation in the shape of what is supposed to be a Rocky Mountain lion.

—The Waterloo *Reporter* says: "E. W. Wass, of Hudson, in this county, has a Chester White hog that outweighs anything in the field or on the turf we have seen this season. The animal weighs a thousand pounds on foot, and measures around the girt as much as an ordinary horse. A large number of persons have visited Mr. Wass for the purpose of seeing for themselves if the reports they had heard in regard to his hogship were true. The monster hog is from pure bred stock brought to this county from Pennsylvania by E. Severance, Esq."

—Mrs. Senator Harlan is so far recovered from her late illness as to be able to accompany her husband to Washington.

WISCONSIN.

The Brandon *Times* says: "Joseph Pettit, one of the pioneer settlers of this section, died at his residence in Springvale, on Wednesday. He was about 80 years old at the time of his death, and was well known by all the oldest settlers of this region."

—The trial of Moody, the supposed murderer of Blanchard in a Stevens Point stage, closed at Appleton on Friday last. The testimony of one Otis clearly proved an *alibi*, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, after about an half hour's deliberation.

—E. P. Brockway, of Ripon, has taken in $1,846, during the past fall, in premiums on his shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs, at the different fairs where they have been on exhibition.

—The Sheboygan *Times* says: "Mr. Dotjen, teacher of the parish school connected with St. John's German Lutheran Church, spent some time, Thursday evening, in reading incidents of Indian life and warfare in this country. Going to bed with his mind filled with the subject, he dreamed of living some of the scenes he had been dreaming of, during which he had lost his scalp at the hands of a redskin, receiving thereby a terrible fright. On being awakened by the stir in the house in the morning he found himself unable to speak, and could only communicate with the others by writing—thus relating his dream. Up to this writing (Friday noon), we are told, he has not yet recovered his speech. He is a young man and was married but two weeks ago."

INDIANA.

The Hon. R. W. Thomson is writing a work on Romanism.

—The Hon. W. E. Niblack is lecturing through the State on observations in Washington.

—A. R. Harper, who was familiarly called the "Father of South Bend," died recently in Philadelphia. He came to the former place in 1836, and was the leading spirit in building up its manufacturing industries.

—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., in session at Indianapolis, adjourned on last Wednesday night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, John A. McQuiddy, of New Albany; Grand Warden, Richard Owen, of New Harmony; Representative to Grand Lodge, W. H. DeWolf, Vincennes; Grand Secretary, B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer, Theo. P. Haughey, of Indianapolis.

—A strong effort is being made to insure the erection of a Presbyterian Female College at Logansport.

—Thirty-one thousand barrels of flour have been manufactured at Elkhart since harvest.

—The New Albany *Ledger* of the 17th ult. says: "Mr. Davis, a relative of the Park family in Clark County, was in the city yesterday. He was at the residence Saturday afternoon, and assisted in dressing the wounds of the girls. He reports Eveline getting along well with some prospect of her recovery. Helen is rational and able to sit up, but there is not much hope for her. A portion of her brain, about the size of a goose egg, protrudes from her head. Eveline upon being questioned in regard to what she saw, said she saw some one moving about, but was instantly struck. It is probable she was roused up by the noise of the murderer, and, before she fully awakened, was attacked. The physicians say it is truly remarkable that these girls can live with such serious wounds."

—Mrs. Maggie Speakman, of Aurora, has a claim for $30,000 against the Spanish Government, for the execution of her husband, Charles S. Speakman, which will come before the American and Spanish Commission, which meets in Washington on the 1st of December.

—The Shamrock flour mills, near Edinburgh, Johnson County, were burned last Saturday evening. Loss estimated at $25,000; insured for $15,000. The mills were owned by J. M. and W. R. Thompson. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Paul R. McCoskey, a juror in the case of the State against Samuel Tapscott, charged with killing Alexander Thompson, which was tried last week, publishes a card in the Terre Haute *Express*, in reply to some strictures which appeared in the paper, in which he says: "I believe from the evidence in that case that Samuel Tapscott killed Alexander Thompson, and at least was guilty of manslaughter. I believed it then, and I believe it now, and I consented to his acquittal, not because I wanted to go home, as the would-be slander states, but because of the ill-treatment I received from a portion of the jurors."

—Mrs. Emily C. Dixon, Matron of the State Prison South, at Jeffersonville, died of asthma last Monday morning. She was on duty Saturday. She had been subject to the disease for years.

—The New Albany *Standard* says that one of the shrewdest detectives in the State gives it as his opinion that neither of the negroes who were lynched by the Clark County vigilants was guilty of the murder of the Park family, but that a white man committed the murder.

—On Monday last, the senior editor of the Winamac *Democrat* and his son arrested a burglar who had attempted the robbery of his house, and who had afterward entered the house of Mr. Henry Helm, two and a half miles from there, taking from his pantaloons a pocket-book containing $130 and some jewelry. Upon being brought to town the criminal confessed his guilt, and was held in the sum of $3,000, in default of which he stands committed. The fellow gives his name John Lee, and says he is from Wisconsin.

—Mrs. Emma Haines Walker, a highly-esteemed lady, daughter of one of the pioneer families of Rising Sun, died suddenly at that place on the 19th ult., only a few days before the first anniversary of her marriage.

MICHIGAN.

A shooting affray occurred at Standish on the 27th ult., in which James Kane was instantly killed by William Buck, of Portsmouth. The particulars are as follows: Kane and others were on a drunken spree, making a disturbance at the hotel. Deputy Sheriff Shillinger attempted to arrest Kane, and called upon Buck for assistance. Kane drew a revolver and threatened to shoot Buck, when the latter drew a revolver and fired, killing the former instantly.

—A young lady named Sarah Griffiths, living at Three Rivers, committed suicide on the 25th ult., by hanging herself in a wood house. No cause is known.

—The Lake Superior Iron Company have upon their lands a bed of soapstone of fine quality which has lately been discovered. This stone is valuable for stove and furnace lining, and other purposes. The company have put some men to work, and will test the extent and value of the new discovery.

—The Hudson *Post* says: "The boiler in the saw mill of James DeGolyer & Co., on Charles Burt's farm, in the town of Ransom, exploded on the 23d, killing the engineer, James Furman, and little child of Mr. Palmer's, 5 years old, and seriously injuring a brother of the same child, and lady —name unknown—who, with others, were spectators in the mill. Want of water is supposed to be the cause of the explosion."

MINNESOTA.

Mr. C. T. Gilman, one of the oldest settlers of Winona, died at Utica on the 23d ult.

—The trapping season has commenced. At Alexandria, receipts of furs, especially rats, are already considerable.

—Pork is plenty at 5 to 6 cents at Alexandria, Douglas County, and venison is a drug.

—Mr. William M. Corliss, Clerk of the District Court and Superintendent of Schools of Otter Tail County, died last Tuesday.

—The Winona *Republican* records the arrival at the State Normal School of the portraits of four pre-Adamite monsters,—the Glyptodon, ten feet long; the Mylodon Robustus, eleven feet long; the Dinotherium, ten by twenty-one feet; and the Elephas Primigenius, fourteen feet high and twenty-one feet long—all of life size.

—James Larson, a switchman at Herman, on the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, was badly injured on Saturday last. He was standing behind the caboose car of a train, which was suddenly backed, throwing him upon the track, the wheels passing over a leg, which was amputated. The conductor, LeClaire, who was reported fatally injured near the same point on Sunday, is lying in a precarious condition at Willmar.

THE FAR WEST.

Arizona diamonds are creating a sensation in San Francisco.

—A motion for a new trial in the Medicott case has been made and argued, and will be decided on the 9th of December. A correspondent says Medicott has very much changed in appearance. He is pale and thin in flesh, and his countenance wears the expression of despair. His sad appearance is the subject of general remark.

—N. W. Reynolds, one of the best known journalists of Kansas, has been appointed Receiver of the Humboldt Land Office.

—The Yreka (Cal.) *Journal* says: "The middle lake, which has run dry in Surprise Valley, leaves a sediment or bed of superior salt, clear as crystal, from four inches to a foot in depth, and covering an area of fifteen miles in length by six miles in width. It was never before supposed that these lakes contained any salt, and the water was always considered clear, fresh water, with some alkali in it, as most of the fresh water in Northern California possesses."

—Portland, Oregon, has more saloons than any city of its size in the United States.

—There are between sixty and seventy houses at Junction City, the new Oregon railroad town. Over forty buildings have been erected during the past three weeks.

—A rich lead of gold and silver-bearing quartz is reported to be found in the hills about thirty miles southeast of Dayton, Nevada. It assays very richly and shows considerable free gold.

—Storm signal stations are now in operation at Cheyenne, Denver, and Santa Fe.

—Governor Harvey, of Kansas, has appointed the Rev. J. D. Parker Superintendent of the Blind Asylum at Wyandotte, in the place of Dr. Updegraff, resigned.

—The *Reporter* claims that Wathena is entitled to the appellation of the "City of Churches" as regards Northern Kansas. They have six—Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Christian, and colored Baptist. The four first named denominations have large, handsome brick edifices. The Christians and colored Baptists have frame houses of worship.

—The Junction City (Kansas) *Union* says that a man named Christian, a physician in the army, committed suicide by shooting, at Fort Hays, on Friday, the 17th ult. There was nothing unusual in his conduct during his stay at that post, and a note left by him failed also to throw any light on the deed. He had made all arrangements for a trip to Camp Supply, where he had been ordered on duty. The shot was fired into his mouth, the ball coming out through the top of his head and entering the ceiling of the room; and, when found, he was lying upon his back, with a buffalo robe under him and knapsack for a pillow, both hands clutching a revolver tightly to his breast. About $1,500 were found on his person, which he directed in his note to be sent to his wife.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company contemplate soon putting another train on their road, to run only between Mendota and Galesburg.

—The California & Oregon Railroad line has been located as far north as Willow Creek, Shasta County, and runs about seven miles east of Shasta.

—Minnesota City is to have a Union depot built by the Chicago & St. Paul and Winona and St. Peter Companies.

—The Fort Dodge & Wells Railroad is being pushed forward between Fort Dodge and Garner, Iowa, with the utmost vigor.

—The Burlington & Missouri Railway is building a water tank at Ottumwa, Ia., of cut stone, 90 feet high, which will cost $25,000.

—The Leavenworth papers are rejoicing at the proposed Denver & Salt Lake Railway, and claim it is a connection for the Leavenworth & Denver Road. The *Times* asserts "that Leavenworth is destined to be the great middle station upon the popular trans-continental highway of the future."

—At a meeting of capitalists and railroad men, held in Sioux City, last Saturday, articles of association were signed and a company formed under the name and style of "The Northern Nebraska & Dakota Central Railroad Company."

—The stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, & Minnesota Railroad will hold their annual meeting at Cedar Rapids, on the 20th of December.

—The citizens of Boone (Iowa) had a meeting in the interests of the Des Moines, Boone, & Northern Railway, on Tuesday evening. They appointed a committee to call a vote for a 5 per cent tax in the township, which, with the help of the $40,000 that Hamilton County raised, will make the project successful of insuring to the farmers of Boone a far better market than they are now able to command.

—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company are trying to obtain from the Creeks the six mile strip, three miles on each side of the road, where it runs through their lands. The treaty provides that a strip not to exceed three miles in width on each side of the road shall be sold to the company, at a price to be fixed by the Creeks, and shall be disposed of by the company only to members of the Creek nation. The Creeks now take refuge behind the ambiguity of the minimum, and say that they will only sell the company a strip three feet in width.

—The San Francisco *Morning Call* of the 22d ult. says:

> We have now in operation in California 902 1-2 miles of railroad, as follows: Main Central Pacific Road (to State line), 232; California and Oregon branch of same (Roseville Junction to Red Bluff), 113 miles; San Joaquin Valley branch of same (Lathrop to Bear Creek), 56 miles; Southern Pacific to Hollister, 100 miles; Watsonville branch of same, 20 miles; California Pacific (Vallejo to Marysville), 86; Napa Valley, branch of same, to Calistoga, 33; North Pacific (Donahue to Healdsburg), 42 miles; Sacramento Valley Road, 48; California Northern (Marysville to Oroville), 26; San Pedro and Los Angeles, 21; Stockton and Copperopolis Roads to Milton, 48; San Rafael & San Quentin, 3. This makes nearly 1,000 miles of railroad now in operation within the borders of this State alone; and it must be remembered that nearly every one of the lines enumerated is in an unfinished state, and being extended. When they are completed, their united length will be quite 2,500 miles. Nature has isolated San Francisco from direct railroad communication with the State, except in one direction. A bridge will bring the trade of them all in here, by the shortest route, and make this city the undisputed centre and distributor of the travel and traffic of the Pacific coast.

—Captain Isaac Bly, who was a gunner on board the United States frigate Essex, Commodore Porter, in the memorable fight when she was captured by a British squadron on the Chilian coast, in 1814, Farragut being a midshipman on the Essex at the time, died in New Bedford last week at the age of 81 years. Captain Bly carried on the business of a cooper for many years, and during the last years of his life was blind.

PUGILISM.

The Thanksgiving Mill Between Coburn and Mace.

A Modern Representation of Quixote's Windmill Contest.

One Bruiser Afraid and the Other Daresn't.

Twelve Sham "Rounds," and the Affair Decided a Draw.

FIRST DESPATCH.

RIGOLETS, La., Nov. 30.—The special train engaged for the Mace-Coburn excursion started from the Mobile Railroad depot, foot of Canal street, at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning. The initiated had been instructed to be on hand punctually at 6 a. m., but the train did not make its appearance till nearly an hour later. At the depot some forty metropolitans were detailed for the preservation of order, but beyond preventing parties without tickets from entering the cars, their services were not called into requisition, as the crowd was very orderly. The police accompanied the excursion to Gentilly Station, about four miles out from the city, where tickets were examined. The train consisted of ten passenger coaches, containing some 600 persons, the majority of whom were what are termed the better classes, including representatives of the bench and bar, medical profession, banking, cotton, and mercantile establishments. The sporting fraternity were out in force, with representatives from all the principal cities. Among the notables of the prize-ring present are Tom Allen, Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, Tom Kelly, Sherman Thurston, Jim Cusick, Jim Coburn, and Pooley Mace.

SECOND DESPATCH.

MONTGOMERY STATION, Miss. (forty miles from New Orleans), 10:45 a. m., Nov. 30.—The excursion arrived at this point. Nothing of special interest occurred during the trip, as everything was conducted in the most orderly manner. The ring is now being pitched on high ground in a pine wood, about fifty yards from the track, Jim Coburn superintending the construction.

Mace and Coburn just reached here from Bay St. Louis. Both men are in excellent condition. Coburn weighs about 164 pounds, and Mace 158 pounds.

THIRD DESPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Prize-fight, 11:30 a. m., New Orleans time. Coburn shied his hat in the ring, immediately following in person, amid great cheers. Mace, a moment later, stepped in. Tom McAlpine and Larry Powers, second Coburn; Cusick and Tom Allen, Mace. Rufus Hunt, of New Orleans, was chosen referee, and entered the ring amid tremendous cheering. He said the men came here for a fair fight, and it is supposed that the crowd came for the same purpose. If they remained quiet, and let the referee and umpires do the talking, they would, no doubt, see a good fight. Mace won the toss of corners. Coburn advanced and offered to bet Mace $600, which Mace accepted. Al Smith for Mace, and Jim Coburn for Coburn. There is now a drizzling rain. After preliminaries and hand-shaking, time called for the

First Round—With betting two to one on Mace. The fighting commenced at once. Coburn got two blows on Mace's body, followed by a slight one on Mace's mouth. Another severe blow given and taken, Mace forcing the fighting during the several following rounds. Coburn hit Mace on the neck, and Mace got in one on Coburn's right shoulder. More sparring and Mace got in a slight blow on Coburn's face. Mace still forcing the fighting and following Coburn up to his corner—got in one heavily on Coburn. The latter countered, clinched and threw Mace. Time, 32 minutes.

Second Round—Both men were prompt on call. A long time was spent in sparring, and both men rested. Coburn hit Mace just above the belt, and Mace got in a slight blow on Coburn's neck. Sharp exchanges passed in favor of Coburn, when he clinched and threw Mace.

Third Round—Both cautious, more feigning, and the men rested again. Coburn got in heavily on Mace's mouth. Mace returned lightly on Coburn's head. Sharp feinting, and both men fell.

Fourth Round—Long sparring. Coburn hit Mace heavily on the breast, and slightly on the left side. Mace got in one on Coburn's forehead, the latter returning on Mace's back. Much feinting again, and the men rested. Three times the referee said the people had come to see a fight, and not fooling. The men then advanced to the centre of the ring, and Coburn got a blow on Mace's neck. Mace got in one heavily on Coburn's left eye. First blood allowed for Mace. Joe hit Mace on the left breast, after long sparring, and got in again on Jim's face. Mace then hit Joe on the forehead. Men resting again. Mace followed Coburn to his corner, where sharp fighting ensued, ending with Mace down.

Fifth Round—Mace got in a blow on Coburn's nose. Sharp fighting, give and take, around the ring. Feinting again. Coburn hit Jem in the left breast. Both countered on the body. Severe fighting followed and Mace clinched, and Coburn threw Mace over the ropes. [Great cheering for Coburn.]

Sixth Round—The men advanced, when it was observed that Coburn had something in his hand. The referee called to the men to open their hands. Coburn threw something on the ground, which was handed to the referee amid great excitement. The referee said he found Coburn had only a small piece of oakum, and ordered the fight to go on. Severe fighting ensued in favor of Coburn, when Mace slipped and fell.

Seventh Round—Mace got slightly in on Coburn. The men clenched, and Coburn threw Mace, falling heavily on him.

Eighth Round—Hard fighting; Coburn forcing Mace to the ropes, clinched and threw him. [Cheers from Coburn's friends.]

Ninth Round—Feinting and sparring around the ring, both men extremely cautious. Coburn gave Mace a heavy body blow, and jumped back and grinned at Mace. The latter claimed foul, but it was not allowed. After dodging and sparring round the ring, the men rested. Coburn got in slightly on Mace's breast, and then each countered on the neck. Some light exchanges, and Coburn threw Mace at the ropes.

Tenth Round—More feinting, followed by hard fighting. Mace forced Coburn to the ropes. Some sharp exchanges in the corner and both down.

Eleventh Round—Coburn in Mace's corner. Sharp fighting in favor of Coburn, ending in Mace being thrown. More feinting in Mace's corner again, and the men stopped and eyed each other.

Twelfth Round—Cries of "You've got him Joe" were heard for the last half hour. Cheering and feinting in Mace's corner. Mace's friends looked serious. Mace got slightly on Coburn. Another long affair of sparring and feinting. Mace in his corner, Coburn eyeing him. Bets of $50 even were offered that Mace don't win the fight. The referee here said, "I'll give you five minutes to advance." Coburn advanced quickly to Mace's corner. The latter came forward, but retired again to his corner, Coburn following and again feinting at Mace. Another long interval, and the men came again to the scratch, and Mace retreats to his corner. Hissing from the crowd at Mace. The referee gave half a minute to advance to the scratch. Coburn quickly advanced, and Mace followed.

The referee ordered the men to their corners, and declared the fight a draw.

The fight lasted four hours and ten minutes.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—After the referee ordered the men to their corners in the last round, he advanced to the centre of the ring and said: "This crowd came here to see a fight. You have had every chance offered, but seem afraid of each other. I therefore declare the fight a draw and all bets off." The last round lasted over an hour. After the referee's decision, Mace crossed over to Coburn's corner, and patted Joe on the back, saying, "Coburn is the best man I ever met in the ring." Mace has a severe contusion just above the left hip, and acknowledged that Coburn struck him there ten times. Coburn has a short cut down the left eye and a scratch on the nose, under the right eye. Otherwise he shows no punishment. In the second round Mace injured two fingers of his left hand when he hit Coburn's head. He gave this as a reason for his hugging his corner, and acting on the defensive. Mr. Hunt gives the time of the fight at three hours and thirty-eight minutes. The spectators seem well satisfied with the referee's decision.

Adjustment of Insurance on Commission Houses.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is currently reported that "the adjusters"—you know them—are refusing to pay commission merchants the full value of goods held by them "for sale on commission," and which were consumed in the late conflagration; that they are paying upon such goods the amount or extent of the commission merchants' interest only, that is to say, the charges or cash advances made by the commission men upon the goods sent them to be sold.

Now this is wrong; indeed, it amounts to a fraud, and the adjusters themselves know it is so. The contract under which commission merchants insure reads: "On goods their own or held by them in trust, or on commission, or sold, but not delivered."

The Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Home Insurance Company *vs.* Favorite *et al.*, 46 Ill., p. 263, defined the words "*in trust*," and in doing it said: "We are, therefore, of opinion that the contract of insurance covered property entrusted to appellees to be stored for a compensation." And this, too, in the teeth of a stipulation in the policy which read: "Goods on storage must be specifically insured." And with stronger reason shall goods held for sale on commission be paid for to the utmost extent of their value; for if the insurer intended to limit the words, "for sale on commission," to the commission merchant's interest therein, he would have done so by apt words; that he has not limited them is sufficient, *prima facie*, to hold him liable for the full value of the goods consumed.

The question is not an open one, because it was settled years ago; see the case of DeForest *vs.* Fulton Insurance Co. 1 Hall R., p. 84. DeForest insured and sought to recover the full value of the goods. The court said: "He may recover to the extent of their full value, for his own benefit, as far as his own interests extends, and beyond that for the benefit of the owner." And see Parsons on contract, vol. 2, p. 442.

The adjusters, to whom I have already referred, know that this is the law upon this subject, if they know enough to render them competent to honestly guard the interests of those who sent them here. Respectfully yours,

O. R. SANSUM,
Attorney-at-Law, 63 South Canal street, Chicago.
CHICAGO, Dec. 1.

Reduction of Fees.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is great danger that the present session of the Legislature will end without any more being accomplished in the way of a reduction of fees and salaries in this county than was done at the previous session.

The infamous fifty cents term-fee law, under which, for writing the title of the case in a docket once a year, six dollars is charged, is still in existence.

In all the 10,000 cases in court at the time of the fire, that fee is still an item of costs, and will be charged and collected so soon as the files are restored, and just as properly now as ever; for, with all the papers [illegible] work is being done [illegible] the fifty cents [illegible]

The fees for [illegible] to be cut down to one-fourth of their [illegible]. People are poor; they wish, in [illegible] instances, to re-record their title-papers, [illegible] they have from one to hundreds; and for the owner of a lot, who has lost everything save his land, to be compelled to pay six times what it costs to put his deeds on record again, is simply an outrage.

The salaries of various city and county officials have been established by previous Legislatures at outrageous rates. They should be cut down by this, at least 20 per cent.

Let reform and retrenchment take tangible shape.

There is little or no open opposition to these measures. That is not the game. But those interested in opposing them are moving heaven and earth to delay action, to prevent an agreement upon any measure, and to have the Legislature adjourn without doing anything upon the subject.

There is great danger that our law-makers will fall into the trap, and we continue to be plundered and plucked at a time when to rob by extortionate fees, is like stealing pennies out of a blind man's hat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Varieties and Qualities of Building Stone Offered in this Market—Illinois Limestone or Marble—The Lemont and Joliet Quarries and Their Capacity—Cleveland Sandstone—Lake Superior Brown Stone—Marble for Building Purposes—Concrete Stone.

Of building stones there is no lack in this market. With the exception of the stone from the quarries of Lemont and vicinity, all of them have to be brought from a distance, and are comparatively expensive. All the varieties have their good qualities, and nearly every kind has its incidental imperfections. The fact that none of them endured the heat as well as brick will not deter people from their use. They will enter largely into the structure of buildings, competing successfully with iron for fronts, and with Milwaukee brick, cast, and galvanized iron for trimmings. Their endurance of the heat, the weather, and the wear of time are unequal, as will appear from the specifications which follow. There is not a variety mentioned which is not beautiful, capable of being wrought into exquisite shapes, and equal to all ordinary exigencies.

ILLINOIS LIMESTONES.

The Illinois limestones, euphemistically called marbles, have the great merit of nearness and accessibility. The quarries from which they are obtained are principally at Lemont and Joliet, near the canal, upon whose placid waters they can be floated to the city at little cost. The capacity of the quarries is unlimited. Chicago has used annually of this stone 1,390,000 tons, and her needs for sidewalks and general building purposes in the future cannot easily be calculated.

The stone is taken from its native bed in layers from four to twelve or more inches in thickness, the instrument of separation principally used being Burleigh's steam drill. The blocks are in superficial area 8x12, 6x8, 6x10, and of all intermediate and lower sizes. The rough dressing is now principally done at the quarry, mostly by Merriman's patent planer. This having been done, the blocks are swung by derricks into canal boats, drawn to the city, swung off into the stone yards, where they are sold and finished according to the design of the architect, before being taken to the buildings for which they are designed.

Next to granite, limestone has the least power of resistance to heat. It bears within itself the elements of its own destruction. It will probably endure exposure to the weather a long time without disintegration, but unfortunately the cities of the West are new and the tests to which it has so far been exposed are imperfect. It is capable of a high polish, and can be wrought into all handsome and complicated architectural designs, with a resistance to the chisel somewhat greater than that offered by the various sandstones which are offered in our market but not such as to make it in this respect particularly objectionable. It is used for footing stones, foundations, sidewalks, trimmings, and facings. Its general appearance is familiar to every one. The Honore building, the front of which was one of the most elaborately beautiful in the whole country, was one of the best examples of what the material is capable. It varies in prices according to size and use and thickness, from thirty cents the cubic foot to 65 cents the cubic foot. Work at the quarries usually commences in April and ends in November. The present season closed on Friday Nov. 24, the stone yards receiving on that day their last shipment until spring.

CLEVELAND SANDSTONES.

The Ohio or Cleveland sandstones that have found their way to this market are principally quarried at Amherst and Brownhelm, Lorain County, Ohio, about forty-five miles west of Cleveland, near the Lake Erie port of Vermillion. The quarries are connected with Vermillion by a short line of railroad, built and operated by the owners. Being near Cleveland, and not far from the through route of vessels from Buffalo traversing the lakes, the shipping facilities are good, freights being taken at easy rates by vessels passing in ballast.

The stone is taken from immense bluffs entirely above the water level, which insures a desirable freedom from moisture. When water-soaked the iron existing in the stone is held in solution, and upon the evaporation of the moisture it comes to the surface, collecting in the knots and seams, whence it is easily removed in the process of quarrying.

The Ohio stones have been extensively used in the building of Eastern and Canadian cities. The Parliament House at Ottawa and City Hall of Detroit are two of the most noteable examples of its use abroad. It has been employed extensively for trimmings and facings of buildings in Chicago before the fire, and some specimens are still remaining. Nixon's Block, at the corner of La Salle and Monroe streets, almost the only building left standing in the burnt district on the South Side, is of the Cleveland sand-stone. This structure was fortunately situated as regards exposure to the heat, being on the windward corner of the block, and the flames being driven inward and away from the front. With these favorable surroundings the exterior shows no trace of the terrible conflagration through which it passed unscathed, and in which the heat was sufficiently intense to melt the galvanized iron cornice from the eaves. It is sufficient for this beautiful stone to say that, as far as its capability to resist the action of heat is concerned, it stood the test better than any building stone used in the city, except the red sand-stone. Nothing more could be expected of it. It has maintained its reputation, and will be prominently seen in future years in Potter Palmer's new hotel, Drake's Block, Bryan's Block, McCormick's Block, Phelps, Dodge, and Palmer's new building, with many other beautiful structures which will soon rise out of the dust and ashes of the burnt district. It is claimed that the stone hardens with age, instead of disintegrating. It is easily worked, and well adapted to general business purposes, as well as to all ornamental uses. The quarries have been worked about thirty years. The stone can be furnished in this market at from eighty cents to a dollar the cubic foot.

LAKE SUPERIOR SANDSTONE.

This handsome stone was observed many years ago by the navigators of Lake Superior, and its possible uses noted; it was not, however, until recently that any attempt was made to utilize it for building purposes. It appears quite equal in powers of endurance to the Connecticut brown sandstone, and is of a little more cheerful color. The two firms now furnishing the Lake Superior stone are Peter Wolf, and Wells, French & Co. The quarry of the latter is near Marquette, that of the former on Bass Island, not far from Duluth. The stone of the two quarries differ in quality. The Bass Island stone has no perceptible strata, and is quarried in large masses. It has numerous spots called clay-holes, which can be hidden by care and skill. The Marquette sandstone is laminated, and liable to show seams after building, when exposed to the sun. A building, near Turner Hall, of this material, having a highly ornamented front, is said to have shown perceptible cracks in the ornamental columns of the front. What the stone from the other quarry lacks in durability, the other lacks in beauty. In desirable qualities there is probably not much to choose between them. The Marquette stone has been longer in the market, and has met with general favor.

The Boyce Block, at the corner of Madison and State streets, partially finished at the time of the fire, is one of the best examples of the texture of the stone and its building capacities. It can be seen here and there in buildings all over the city. Among the costly residences constructed of this material are the houses of Mr. Hough, on Prairie avenue, of Mr. Crane, on Wabash avenue, of Mr. Boughton, on Indiana avenue, and of Mr. Boyington, the architect, also on Indiana avenue. Owing to the Arctic climate of Lake Superior, operations at the quarries cannot commence before May, and must end in October. The supply of the stone now in the market is very light. A vessel loaded with it is on the way, but it is doubtful if she makes the port before spring. We are informed that a third firm here expended about $40,000 in opening another quarry on an island near the bottom of the lake, under discouraging circumstances, but will renew operations in the spring. This stone has been sold in this market during the past season for from $1 to $1.25, but the price will be in the future materially increased.

OTHER BUILDING STONES.

The new Chamber of Commerce will be of the beautiful dark drab Cincinnati sandstone.

The Berea and Columbia sandstones are fine grained, and present a handsome appearance, but are said to be shaly and friable.

Judge Fuller, at the time of the fire, had a new bank building, to be constructed of the Minnesota granite, which was just rising above the foundations. The granite, although lying on the sidewalk, and not coming directly into contact with the flame, was shivered into a thousand fragments.

A sample of fine-grained drab sandstone, from Paoli, Kansas, has been on exhibition for several days at the office of Mr. Van Osdel, the architect. No handsomer stone has ever been seen in this city, but it will have the drawback of the expense of transportation from a remote point by rail.

Marble will not, probably, enter largely into buildings in the immediate future, principally because of its great costliness. The marble for monumental purposes—not Italian—has been brought principally from Vermont and the quarries of adjacent States. That for building, from Westchester County, N. Y., and from Canaan, Ct. That in the Field & Leiter block was from the quarries of the place last mentioned. It was finished at the East and brought here ready for the building. It cost $90,000 at the quarries, to which was added, when delivered here, $16,000 as the cost of transportation. Marble for the builder's needs can hardly be furnished here for less than $2 the cubic foot. Portland sandstone brings here about the same price. It is of this favorite material that the elegant new dwelling of George M. Pullman, in the South Division, is to be entirely constructed.

Of all the stones mentioned above, it is acknowledged that the sandstones are the most desirable, on account of the ease with which they yield to the drill and the chisel, and their ability to stand the test of fire. Of the buildings of the Illinois limestones that had longest stood the test of time, we may mention Adsit's bank, Bishop Foley's residence, and the house of Mr. Young, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Monroe street, all of which had been erected from eighteen to twenty-five years.

Stone-cutters and workers receive from three to five dollars a day, according to their skill. Stone in nearly all cases is cut to the various shapes designed by the architect at some one of the many stone-yards which, for the convenience of handling such unwieldy material, are located principally along the South Branch.

CONCRETE STONE.

Our article would be incomplete without some allusions to the many concrete building stones offered to the public. About this material much has been said for and against in the last few years. There is no doubt that concrete stone can be made which will stand the test of time, but whether so desirable an object has been yet accomplished we are unable to say, unfortunately having but limited data respecting this subject at our disposal. The various kinds has been offered by the agents to our builders, but had not up to the time of the fire, been extensively used. Now is the time for persons having meritorious concrete stone to push it in our [illegible] concrete is the best known here [illegible] prepared to speak in regard to [illegible] material of which [illegible] brought to the [illegible] molded and prepared for its [illegible] the structure.

THE GREAT FIRE.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Board of Police.

Testimony of Firemen and Others—Some Important Evidence.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners yesterday resumed their inquiries into the cause of the spread of the fire. T. T. Sweeny was the first witness called. He was foreman of the Hook and Ladder No. 1, and arrived at the scene of the fire in answer to the second alarm. [illegible] on his arrival he believed the fire could have been stopped. He asked Assistant Marshal [illegible] why Bob Williams did not move the engines to the north of the fire. [illegible] the suggestion, but Williams told him to "go to h—ll." No engines were [illegible] of the fire before [illegible] had been given. The wind was blowing very hard when he arrived. [illegible] lack of hose [illegible] thought it might [illegible] change of situation [illegible] fire. Sweeny [illegible] ly than they had [illegible] warm place [illegible] doing so. [illegible] of Taylor and [illegible] Long John [illegible] and protected [illegible] away from the [illegible] from Bateham's [illegible] sion for so doing. [illegible] engine was as [illegible] loss was owing [illegible] the foreman, [illegible] neighborhood. [illegible] The fire did [illegible] street, nor until [illegible] When he reached [illegible] playing to the [illegible] ence; that was [illegible] nal streets.

The Fire Marshal [illegible] ness. The reply [illegible] very little [illegible]

[illegible]

a citizen, was [illegible] ing that [illegible] and that he [illegible] informed the [illegible]

A recess was [illegible]

[illegible]

of the Insurance [illegible] fire when it [illegible] dreth went to [illegible] a Babcock [illegible] which caught [illegible] The powder [illegible] tin cans, and was [illegible] panlins. He gave [illegible] up of buildings [illegible] Alderman Hildreth [illegible] Mat. Benner [illegible] did not know [illegible] remember seeing [illegible] hearing citizens [illegible] church down. [illegible] with the powder [illegible] sioner Sheridan.

[illegible]

watchmaker and jeweler [illegible] did not know anything of the [illegible] of the fire. But he [illegible] Fred Gund. If the firemen had [illegible] hose from the plug [illegible] easily; but no [illegible] were only three [illegible] they were hiding [illegible] had plenty of time [illegible] burning building [illegible] and she burned up. [illegible] after Williams gave orders [illegible] (Williams) went [illegible] citizens to help [illegible] were working all the time [illegible] heads he did not know [illegible] could put the fire out [illegible] brave in them [illegible] She did not [illegible] her hose burst [illegible] after she ran [illegible] thing, except [illegible] fire from the sidewalk [illegible] away by the heat of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreman of the Insurance Fire Patrol [illegible] chair. The third alarm was given [illegible] started out with his men at the [illegible] took the Gund's stream from [illegible] were using it on Bateham's [illegible] until they should [illegible] broke out under [illegible] and she was moved to a place of [illegible] posed doing some [illegible] him to go ahead. He [illegible] from which point his story [illegible] of the gentleman named, [illegible] powder. Ex-Alderman Hildreth [illegible] versation with Williams [illegible] sending him for powder. [illegible] THE TRIBUNE Building and [illegible] eighteen charges of the [illegible] success, into the basement. [illegible] then caught from the basement [illegible] attention to saving trunks. [illegible] so, though he did not go [illegible] the anticipation of making [illegible]

[illegible]

was driver of the fire escape [illegible] much about the fire, except [illegible] big one.

The board listened to him [illegible] o'clock this morning.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Assembly of the Association—Election of Officers—Supper at the Briggs House—Toasts and Responses.

We do not remember who it was, if it was not Praed, who said that the Scotch were leaving their native land, and always [illegible] her praise. The last part of the [illegible] doubtedly true, and the first [illegible] much question. The land of the [illegible] and heather is well remembered by [illegible] matter what part of the world [illegible] down, chance may have blown [illegible] pleasant memories might not be allowed [illegible] and good-fellowship not be forgotten. The Illinois St. Andrew's Society held their annual reunion last Thursday evening at the Briggs House. Mr. William Stuart [illegible] business meeting to order. Resolutions were adopted thanking brothers [illegible] eleemosynary contributions. The [illegible] lected was placed under the control of the Board of Managers. The various reports were received and approved. The officers whose names follow were duly elected:

President—General John McArthur.
First Vice President—William Stuart.
Second Vice President—Alex. Thompson.
Treasurer—William M. Dale.
Secretary—John Stuart.

Before sitting down to meat, [illegible] adorned himself with a sprig of heather, brought from Scotland for the occasion. The [illegible] was bare of ornament, a return to [illegible] caused by the conflagration, but the [illegible] board was [illegible] with the usual [illegible] Scotch" having honorable prominence [illegible] time. The address of General McArthur, as President, touched upon the ordinary [illegible] Chicago has already a *free library* [illegible] especially inculcated charity and [illegible]

After some telegraphic greetings had been read, Mr. George Anderson was called upon to recite "Tam O'Shanter." He declined [illegible] a poem abounding in such [illegible] He took the occasion to present a [illegible] handsomely mounted, and [illegible] many Scottish devices.

After the customary toasts and [illegible] assembly broke up, having spent a [illegible] evening.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record [illegible] December 1.

CITY PROPERTY.

Sub-lot 13 of Block 11, [illegible] Nov. 21; consideration $[illegible].

E 1-2 of Lots 13 and 14 in [illegible] tion, being on Hubbard st, [illegible] Halsted sts, dated Nov. 1; [illegible].

Noble st, 100 ft n of Cornelia [illegible] dated Oct. 1; consideration [illegible].

West Adams st, n w cor of [illegible] 100 ft, dated Nov. 16; consideration [illegible].

State st, between Thirty-first [illegible] sts, w f, 25x170 ft, dated Nov. [illegible] $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 15 and 16 in Block 11, [illegible] Nov. 3; consideration, $2,[illegible].

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Frederick place, 150 ft, [illegible] ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration [illegible].

Lot 41 in Block 3, Rawson [illegible] vision of n e 1-4 Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated [illegible] sideration, $500.

Loaning Supreme Court Records.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SUPREME COURT, NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION, CLERK'S OFFICE, OTTAWA, Nov. [illegible].

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr. Chief Justice Lawrence in answer to a letter of inquiry written by me touching the propriety of loaning for any purpose whatever, to parties or their attorneys, any of the records filed in this office. [illegible]

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. [illegible].

Major W. W. Taylor, Clerk Supreme Court:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th, in regard to applications [illegible] low records to be taken from the office. [illegible] perfectly right in refusing. [illegible] in their safe-keeping. Yours very truly, C. B. LAWRENCE.

The Summit Level.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Navigation on the summit level of the Illinois & Michigan Canal will be [illegible] pended on and after December [illegible] of removing obstructions. WILLIAM [illegible] General Superintendent.

—The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin says [illegible] been current for a week past that the [illegible] nia Railroad Company [illegible] the Boston, Hartford & [illegible]

LONDON.

Sympathy of British Authors with Chicago.

[illegible] of the Anglo-American Association.

[illegible] Donations to a Free Library in This City.

[illegible] McCarthy's Lecture on "Chicago and the Prairie Country."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

[illegible]

A Woman's Wail.

[illegible]

LONDON.

[illegible]thy of British Authors with Chicago.

[illegible] of the Anglo-American Association.

[illegible] Donations to a Free [illegible]rary in This City.

[illegible]Carthy's Lecture on "Chicago [and] the Prairie Country."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

[illegible] was held in this city last night [illegible] interesting character. A [illegible] the occasion.

[illegible]-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

[illegible] to the agreement between the [illegible] the American Governments for [illegible] arbitration, we had in London [illegible] body of gentlemen, in whose re[illegible] next to their own country. [illegible] under the name of the Anglo-Amer[illegible] invited the aid of American [illegible] work of enlightening [illegible] of the respective coun[illegible] matters of discussion. [illegible]; we wrote es[illegible] controversies; [illegible] correspondence with [illegible], and at length we re[illegible] we could not improve upon [illegible] suggestions, whether Eng[illegible], as to the fishery and the [illegible]. A committee was ap[illegible] up a scheme, and, as we [illegible] the day the provision was [illegible] we were doing a work which [illegible] admire, though contempora[illegible]. Alas for the varying of [illegible] representatives; the painful [illegible] phrases; the delicate study [illegible] sensitiveness; the fine avoid[illegible] could touch a wound,—all, [illegible] to be of no avail. [illegible] result was attained. [illegible] to hear the scheme [illegible] to the two conti[illegible] an envious world would [illegible] heard that the adminis[illegible] questions into their [illegible] a preliminary under[illegible] principals had been al[illegible]. We looked gloomily into [illegible] was not for us, then, [illegible] ourselves by bringing the two [illegible] joining their hands. The [illegible] had even been referred to us, by [illegible] we acted our part with [illegible] words were words of congrat[illegible] disappointment in our [illegible] hoped for the best; we shook [illegible] were factious in a certain [illegible] and then we broke up. [illegible] after this, was invited to [illegible] the New Club. Most of its mem[illegible] the amalgamated lodge, [illegible] the Savile Club, is now [illegible] house, situated in the [illegible] gives the club its name. [illegible] OF BRITISH AUTHORS WITH CHICAGO.

[illegible] American Association has [illegible]. I was not aware [illegible] when I received [illegible]

[illegible] to inform you that, on Mon[illegible] the 13th inst., Justin McCarthy, [illegible] a lecture in the above rooms [illegible] Association), before the members [illegible] society, on "Chicago and the [illegible]." Thomas Hughes, Esq., M.P., [illegible] of the association, will take the [illegible] precisely. The attendance of [illegible] cordially invited. It is hoped that as [illegible] members of the association as may [illegible] to be present on the oc[illegible] will be bringing with them any [illegible] interested in the subject. I re[illegible]

[illegible] the topic, I would always go a [illegible] hear Mr. Justin McCarthy, and [illegible] down a favorite volume [illegible] of his books. Mr. McCarthy [illegible] qualities of the American [illegible] English journalist. He is pictur[illegible] is not afraid of enthusiasm [illegible] English writers); and has [illegible] of his keen intellectual [illegible] extensive tours of travel. [illegible] letter, as many of your [illegible], he writes a good [illegible] leading articles are [illegible] in the London press. The at[illegible] discourse was num[illegible] newspapers here call [illegible]. It was an extem[illegible] descriptive of the [illegible] forest country and [illegible] dwelling on the peculiar and [illegible] which have had to be en[illegible] American civilization; the [illegible] dangers, and the or[illegible] of race, and for which no [illegible] could be found in the [illegible] Old World. We listened [illegible] interest, and warmly cheer[illegible] forcible and poetic passages, [illegible] sentiment.]

[illegible] proceedings were inter[illegible] for this cause. Mr. [illegible] P., who is President of [illegible] opening speech devel[illegible] good, to some extent [illegible] losses sustained by the [illegible] of Chicago. He proposed [illegible] gentlemen should be invited [illegible] which they had written, and [illegible] of the association and [illegible] make gifts of clas[illegible] has had a corre[illegible] several of our most distin[illegible] with Mr. Thomas [illegible] Duke of Argyll, [illegible] Mr. Carlyle wrote an [illegible] letter, in which, [illegible] he wound [illegible] that "a copy of his [illegible] means be wanting." [illegible] was somewhat ungra[illegible] remark to the [illegible] as English authors are [illegible] already a *free library* [illegible] destroy;" and [illegible] that the people there would [illegible] books which they can [illegible] Mr. For[illegible] was not so genial. He [illegible] copy of Dr. Arnold's [illegible] would be a considerable [illegible] previous donation of £50. [illegible] the rest of the replies [illegible] in the affirmative. Mr. Tom [illegible] complete set of the volumes [illegible] autographs of many of the [illegible] publishing firms, like Mr. [illegible] Smith & Elder, and Mr. [illegible] expressed their willingness to [illegible]. It was resolved that [illegible] Association should take [illegible] and you will soon hear, I [illegible] donations. Of course, you [illegible] the chaff with the wheat. As [illegible] abroad, the motley class of [illegible] will flock in with their [illegible] not be surprised to see a [illegible] of "modern poetry" [illegible] disposal. Unappreciated By[illegible] enjoy inglorious ease [illegible] shelves, will express [illegible] to dower the city of the [illegible] immortal productions; and [illegible] the crotchetty, the prose[illegible] mad, will forward their [illegible]. I won't say that, if [illegible] forwarded to Chicago, the [illegible] bad as another fire; but, [illegible] all to be read, I don't know [illegible] is extravagant. Mean[illegible] whole circumstances as af[illegible] illustration of the astonish[illegible] volcanic, indeed—which [illegible] upon all orders of mind. [illegible] authors, who usually re[illegible] with one of their books as [illegible] loss of their life-blood.

[illegible] edge that I am one of the victims of this absurdity; and, being a sensitive, retiring individual, have not the moral courage to make myself so conspicuous as a reform-dress must of necessity, from its originality, make one. And yet, oh, my sisters! what a blessing—what a godsend—it would be to us! How enjoyable would life become! To think of taking God's free air every day into our weak bodies,—enjoying, as our husbands do, the invigorating influence of the clear wintry atmosphere; going out and coming in, and no precious time spent in disrobing *throughout*, changing and drying skirts, &c., after every walk out of doors.

And again: what a comfort it would be, once in a while, to take a good old-fashioned romp with our children, start the sluggish blood to a healthful circulation, and keep away the wrinkles and the grey hairs! Ah! why are we so determined to grow old before our time! Echo answers, Why?

Will some of the sympathizing women who reade this article be kind enough to give their views, and I offer some suggestions in regard to a becoming, convenient reform-dress? Here is a chance for some inventive mind. And can't we get up a Reform-Dress Society,—Something to promote health and comfort; do away with so many useless furbelows and gewgaws; make ourselves something more than fancy dry-goods advertisements; give to intellect the time and means given to ridiculous toilets; and thus make the whole world better in health, wealth, and wisdom. Yours truly,

ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATE.

WISCONSIN.

The Result of the Election—The New State Officers and Legislature—Important Work for the Winter—Candidates for Legislative Offices—Relief of Fire Sufferers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADISON, WIS., November 1871.

Knowing that there must be a great pressure of city matters on your columns since the great fire which laid waste your city, I have refrained from obtruding anything from this capital, whence, by the way, too soon and too quietly to receive formal mention and thanks, the day after the fire a large amount of excellent food, ready for the mouths of hungry fire-sufferers, was sent, accompanied by men who saw that it reached those needing it without delay.

The official canvass of votes at the last election shows an average majority of a little over 10,000 for the Republican candidates for State offices, with two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature Republican; and gives assurance that Wisconsin affairs are to be administered for two years more by Republicans. That General Washburn's majority is less than that of some of his associates in the ticket was due not to any popularity of his opponent, Judge Doolittle, nor to any distrusts of his Republicanism, or doubt that he would make a good Governor; but because of the dissatisfaction of some Republicans with the efforts made in high quarters to secure his nomination, instead of that of another candidate whom they preferred; and which was studiously fomented by much groundless hue and cry about "office holders' dictation." A special point was made against Mr. Pettitt, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, by temperance men, because he followed what they consider the evil occupation of a malster; but the few hundreds of votes this cost were in great part made up by those who thought malt, and the resulting lager, good, not bad. Major Baetz, the candidate for Treasurer, popular everywhere, secured a good many votes from his Democratic German fellow-countrymen, and so has the largest majority of any one on the State ticket. Nearly all the candidates of both parties received such home indorsement as showed that they were most esteemed where best known. No one doubts that the officers elected will discharge their respective duties in a manner highly satisfactory to the people and creditable to the State. General Washburn, in particular, from his known independence of character, and proved administrative ability, it is confidently believed will make one of the very best Governors Wisconsin has ever had. He has rented the elegant mansion of the late Congressman B. F. Hopkins, proposes to furnish it handsomely, and his unmarried daughter will be mistress of the household, her mother having for many years been an inmate of an Eastern insane asylum,—an affliction which, in the midst of his honors and prosperity, leaves an aching void in the General's heart and a cloud in his otherwise bright sky. The same hospitality will doubtless characterize the Executive Mansion as during the administration of Governor Fairchild, to the popularity of which his most lovely and estimable wife has largely contributed.

The Legislature is much more strongly Republican than was anticipated from an apportionment much less favorable politically than might have been made, and incorporating in the same districts, counties, and towns unused to acting together, having little in common, and between whom jealousies were inevitable. A great many independent candidates were run against regular nominees, and, as the result, some fifteen or twenty Assembly districts have Representatives of different politics from the majority of the voters thereof. Gains of Democratic districts counterbalance losses of Republican ones, so that the relative proportion of parties in the Legislature will be about the same as of the districts. Classifying independents according to their political antecedents, the Senate has 23 Republicans, 10 Democrats; the Assembly, 60 Republicans, 40 Democrats. The fact that but four of the sixteen Senators elected this fall and holding over are Democrats, and that a majority of the Senate and Assembly districts to elect next fall are Republican, assures the election in 1873 of a Republican United States Senator—Timothy O. Howe, again, without opposition, according to present appearances, unless he should be called to some other post.

An unusual number of first-class men have been elected, Milwaukee especially having chosen the best and most influential delegation for years. For the important work of the winter, the best talent and judgment, with sincere devotion to the public good, are needed. An amendment to our State Constitution, ratified by two Legislatures, and now by a very large majority of the people, prohibits special legislation, and requires general laws to be provided for changing the names of persons or constituting heirs at law; laying out or altering ordinary highways; authorizing ferries across streams wholly within the State; authorizing the sale or mortgage of property of minors; locating or changing county-seats; assessing, collecting, or extending the time for taxes; granting corporate powers or privileges except to cities; authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school-fund; incorporating any town or village, or amending the charter thereof. Devising general laws to meet all cases is a work of much difficulty, and, in addition to other matters, will cause a protracted meeting of the Legislature, and one of unusual importance, though the result of the amendment will doubtless be to shorten sessions and diminish expense hereafter. The famous Chippewa Dells Improvement question, which caused so much excitement last winter, will be again brought forward, with the difficulty of its satisfactory solution increased by the necessity, as is claimed, under the restrictive constitutional amendment, of providing for it by a general law for such corporations as are proposed for this purpose. What might be well enough as regards the improvement of one stream, might be injudicious as to another.

The press of the State are already presenting candidates for the Legislative offices. For the elective offices of the Senate, J. H. Waggoner, of the Richland County *Republican*, Assistant Clerk last winter, has been most prominently named for Chief Clerk; and W. D. Hoard, of the Jefferson County *Union*, for Sergeant-at-Arms—both worthy and well-qualified. For Speaker of the Assembly, Daniel Hall, of Jefferson County; Geo. G. Swain, of Sauk; Dr. D. C. Ayres, of Brown; H. D. Barron, of Polk; Winfield Smith, of Milwaukee, and Alexander Graham, of Rock, have been named; and each has some special claims and qualifications. Messrs. Barron and Smith, it is stated, prefer a place on the floor and positions on committees. Mr. Swain, a good member of the two last Legislatures, showed excellent qualifications for a presiding officer, and quite anticipated an election. Daniel Hall, of Watertown, was, however, first brought out after election, by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and, from the fact that he has been the third time elected from a strongly-Democratic district, his high rank among the members of the Legislatures, and his rare fitness in all respects for Speaker, takes precedence over all other candidates. There seems to be no question of the re-election of the Hon. E. W. Young, for so many years the perfectly satisfactory Chief Clerk, and of S. S. Fifield, of the Polk County *Press*, who last winter was an entire success as Scargeant-at-Arms.

Besides ordinary business, the Legislature will be called on to do something in regard to the relief of Wisconsin fire-sufferers. Our Governor promptly took the responsibility of such action as the emergency demanded, without stickling about the lack of legal provision for such an unparalleled state of affairs, or incurring unnecessary expense to secure formal authority for what needed to be done; to which all the people said Amen, and, by their Representatives, will fully legalize his proceedings in affording relief. With the liberal contributions in money and supplies, amounting to half a million dollars at least, those who suffered by the great fires which swept woods, farms, hamlets, and villages, as in Chicago they did the city, will be made comfortable for the winter, and in the spring the survivors will be given means to start in life anew.

PLUS.

A Contractor in Reply to the Bricklayers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You will oblige by inserting a few lines, in answer to a communication of Messrs Courtney and Moore, committee of bricklayers. They must have been under peculiar influences when they made such a sweeping charge against the contractors of this city. I, for one, deny the charge of making two and three dollars off of each man, outside of my percentage; and no man knows this better than J. R. Moore, the writer of that communication, who is afraid of giving his full signature for fear of being discovered. He was my foreman on South Water street, and got express orders to take none but first-class workmen.

I know that there is a large number of incompetent contractors, and property-owners who are employing their own workmen,—tailors, shoemakers, laborers, &c., in brick-laying, who cannot tell the difference between them and good workmen.

Let Mr. Moore qualify that assertion, and not include all contractors in the same category, if he wants things put in the right light. Yours truly,

E. R. HOWARD.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

Financial [illegible], local and general, remain quiet, and the abundance of money, so unusual at this season of the year, continues unabated. Pork-packing operations here are heavy, and constitute the principal avenue for the employment of bank funds at present. There is a heavy movement of both grain and hogs from the country to this city, but, somehow, the marketing of these seems to require less currency in the country than usual, and the banks are sending out very little. Throughout the West, exchange is against New York, and bills on that city are sold in Cincinnati and St. Louis at from 75c to $1.25 per $1,000 off. In this market New York funds are sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 off. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following shows the present tendency of prices of some of the leading railway stocks, as compared with the prices of two months ago:

	Sept. 29.	Nov. 18.	Dec. 1.
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern common	70 1-4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern preferred	91 1-4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, common	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Jo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Jo preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New York *Bulletin* referring to the depression of Northwest stock in consequence of the declaration of no dividend on the common and only 7 per cent on the preferred, which has heretofore paid 10, says:

One obstacle to a great decline is the large amount of "puts" which have been sold the last month. It is estimated that a single speculator has "puts" outstanding on over 100,000 shares, although many of them, which were for thirty days have expired.

The enormous increase of floating capital in the United States during the last eleven years is shown by the increase in the amount of stocks held, which are estimated for 1860 and 1871 respectively, as follows:

1860.	
State stocks	$ 108,000,000
Bank stocks	[illegible]
Railroad stocks and bonds	1,000,000,000
United States government	60,000,000
Total	$1,430,000,000

1871.	
State stocks	$ 100,000,000
Bank stocks	[illegible]
Railroad stocks and bonds	1,500,000,000
Manufacturing and miscellaneous	200,000,000
United States governments	[illegible]
Total	$3,100,000,000

The above does not represent the total amount of American stocks, as a large proportion of the government, State, and railway bonds are held in Europe. Of the stocks and bonds held in this country, probably four-fifths are only for temporary investment. Such stocks are less permanently held here than in Europe, because the average profits of active capital are larger than the average interest paid by the securities mentioned. These latter, therefore, furnish a reservoir for capital that is waiting for more active employment. Government and State bonds and railway stocks are always salable. A pressure for ready money in this country, which would cause any considerable decline in the average prices of such investments, would send a large proportion of them to Europe, and so release a large amount of ready capital. The increased amount of this class of temporary investments, therefore, shows the increased ability to meet any sudden demand for ready money, such as the demand to pay insurance losses by the fire in this city.

The following statistics of the import trade at New York (which is a fair index for that of the whole country) show that it is increasing with wonderful rapidity, the aggregate value of imports at New York being 25 per cent greater for the nearly eleven months ending November 25, than they were during the corresponding period of last year:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	$ 885,582	$ 1,985,118	$ 2,256,155
General mdse	2,283,269	4,234,627	4,635,256
Total for week	$ 3,148,851	$ 6,219,745	$ 6,891,411
Prev. reported	261,114,213	264,041,483	338,993,409
Since Jan. 1	$264,263,064	$270,261,228	$345,884,820

The weekly exports of specie from New York now average between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The following were the total exports from that port since January 1 as compared with previous years:

Total since January 1, 1871	$59,966,863
Same time in 1870	38,218,438
Same time in 1869	30,151,268
Same time in 1868	69,481,530
Same time in 1867	44,729,894
Same time in 1866	57,931,877
Same time in 1865	27,318,439

A Washington despatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the government tax of 5 per cent, levied on the scrip dividend of the New York Central Railroad, which has been the subject of so much discussion, says:

The tax as estimated by the Assessor amounted to considerably over $1,000,000. Mr. Pleasonton, as Commissioner, sustained the action of the Assessor. The Secretary of the Treasury, on petition of the railroad company appealing to him, gave as his belief that the right to appeal to him existed in the case, but declined to reverse the Commissioner's decision. He returned the papers to Mr. Pleasonton with the suggestion that the tax should only be assessed for that portion of the dividend which represented undistributed earnings accruing since the passage of the act imposing tax on incomes, profits, etc. Mr. Pleasonton was soon thereafter suspended, and Mr. Douglass, the present Acting Commissioner, was appointed to perform the duties of the office. Mr. Douglass ordered the company to make a return on the basis indicated by the Secretary. In two or three weeks the return is to be presented, and the tax to be paid, instead of more than $1,000,000, will amount to something over $105,000 and less than $110,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past forty-eight hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts 1871.	Receipts 1870.	Shipments 1871.	Shipments 1870.
Flour, brls	2,846	10,058	5,446	8,010
Wheat, bu	17,130	138,195	[illegible]	3,513
Corn, bu	107,200	193,470	74,203	55,350
Oats, bu	31,055	64,470	58,172	17,171
Rye, bu	1,020	6,890	1,222	1,170
Barley, bu	10,485	11,500	2,430	4,415
Grass seed, lbs	93,472	58,846	81,587	17,800
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	29,050		
Broom-corn, lbs	19,660	148,857	17,000	99,339
Cured meats, lbs	202,055	3,790	1,695,558	642,350
Beef, brls	845	202	606	673
Pork, brls	665	965	1,226	1,392
Lard, lbs	77,740	26,920	1,184,810	160,564
Tallow, lbs	143,700	12,340	58,300	20,532
Butter, lbs	41,593	73,978	14,090	31,000
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	35,143	23,094	6,349	6,492
Cattle, No.	2,100	2,887	1,459	935
Hides, lbs	116,471	410,938	151,473	188,977
Highwines, brls	641	946	590	932
Wool, lbs	20,430	41,146	78,469	27,950
Potatoes, bu	2,893	4,676		
Lumber, m	4,338	6,154	691	4,495
Shingles, m	1,810	3,668	763	3,297
Lath, m	506	701	82	771
Salt, brls	4,070	12,377	1,446	4,551

Withdrawn during two days for city consumption: 1,075 bu wheat, 1,009 bu corn, 2,010 bu oats, 375 bu rye, 697 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 89 cars wheat, 474 cars corn, 81 cars oats, 10 cars rye, 18 cars barley. Total, 651 cars, or 271,000 bu.

There was more doing on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets tended to a higher range of prices, with more buyers. The receipts were rather free, and the reported shipments quite light. Probably the last cargo of grain that will go out by lake this season was loaded to-day, and the prospects for extensive rail shipments are not regarded as very promising, while the receipts will undoubtedly be large this winter. The best feature of the occasion is that we commence the season with light stocks.

Highwines were quiet and firm at Wednesday's quotations. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89c and 150 brls at 88 1-2c. Holders generally asked 89c.

Lake freights were very quiet. Only one sail charter was effected—for corn to Buffalo at 11c, and one propeller for corn on through rate to Portland.

Dressed hogs were in better demand for shipment, and 12 1-2c better, in sympathy with the improvement in live hogs. A total of 133 head was sold, mostly at $4.62 1-2 for good averages of 250a300 lbs. A few sold early at $4.55, and one or two choice lots brought $4.75.

Provisions were higher, but weak, with fair activity. The receipts of hogs continuing less than was anticipated, caused a decided advance this morning in the price of the live animal, and the market for products opened out strong at an advance of 25a37 1-2c on pork, and 1-8c on lard, with a decided firmer feeling in meats. But before long the receivers of pork on December options showed an anxiety to realize, and pressed the market so much that pork fell off 20a25c per brl, and ruled weak. Lard weakened in sympathy, and meats were quiet, being held higher, while there were few buyers at the advance; or even at any price, except for hams. The market closed somewhat firmer at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.00a13.05; do seller January, $12.37 1-2; do seller February, $13.50a13.60; do seller March, $13.75a13.87 1-2. Lard, cash or seller the month 8 5-8a8 3-4c, do seller January 8 3-4a8 7-8c; do seller February, 9c; do seller March, 9 1-8c. Green meats at 3 7-8a4c for shoulders; 5 1-4a5 3-8c for short ribs, and 5 3-4a7 1-2c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4c for shoulders; 6 3-4c for rough sides; 6a6 1-8c for short ribs; 6 1-4a6 3-8c for short clear. Boxed meats 1-4c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed cumberlands, 6 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, 7a8 3-4c; mess beef, $8.25a8.50; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 3-4c. Sales were reported of 2,950 brls mess pork, cash and seller the month, at $12.95; 500 brls do, at $13.10; 1,550 brls do, and 3,500 brls Wednesday evening, at $13.00; 500 brls do (Wednesday) at $12.87 1-2; 1,500 brls do seller January, at $12.62 1-2; 500 brls do at $13.60; 3,450 brls do at $13.50; 500 brls do at $13.40; 500 brls do at $13.37 1-2; 500 brls do at $13.35; 500 brls do seller last half January, at $12.75; 500 brls do, seller February, at $12.87 1-2; 2,000 brls do at $13.75; 500 brls do at $13.70; 750 brls do at $13.65 1-2; 800 brls do at $13.60; 500 brls do (Wednesday evening) at $13.55; 1,000 brls do (do) at $13.50; 2,000 tcs lard, cash and seller the month, at 8 5-8c; 55 tcs do (kettled) at $8.70 per 100 lbs; 250 tcs do seller January, at 8 7-8c; 500 tcs do at 8 3-4c; 1,000 tcs do, seller February (Wednesday evening), at 9c; 250 tcs do, seller March, at 9 1-8c; 500 tcs do seller the year, at 8 5-8c; 20,000 lbs green shoulders (Wednesday evening) at $3.90 per 100 lbs; 200,000 lbs do dry salted, seller January, at 4 1-2c; 20 boxes do at 4 3-4c; 500 boxes short ribs, on private terms; 60,000 lbs green rough sides at 5 1-4c; 20,000 lbs green hams at 7 3-4c; 40,000 lbs do at 7 1-2c; 20,000 lbs do at 7 1-4c; 20,000 lbs do at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 5 3-4c; 15 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8 1-2c; 2 brls country tallow at 8c.

The following was the stock of barrel pork in New York on the first of each month for five years past. The present stock is nearly all old:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Jan	57,167	64,993	21,669	22,861	40,243
Feb	56,029	74,734	28,623	27,330	58,672
March	95,069	70,263	42,281	37,960	76,320
April	99,481	75,943	53,779	40,300	100,746
May	112,189	83,993	53,417	34,283	124,860
June	103,137	83,379	50,772	30,506	118,983
July	97,999	75,409	44,431	31,780	104,778
August	86,886	69,000	34,929	28,095	90,000
Sept	79,841	54,068	34,311	26,009	74,000
Oct	62,659	36,052	24,173	19,225	56,000
Nov	47,457	20,287	19,335	17,575	48,000
Dec	44,446	17,368	5,810	19,202	36,039

Flour was rather more active, and firm at the prices ruling for some weeks past. There is little change in this market since the fire. Sales to-day were 25 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 150 brls do on private terms; 260 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.00; 300 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.25; 150 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 150 brls rye flour at $4.95. Total, 1,735 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $16.00.

Wheat was irregular at about the same average of prices as during the regular session of Wednesday. The market opened nominally at the advance reached late Wednesday afternoon, on the receipt of belligerent advices, but soon lost this element of strength when the early telegram from Liverpool quoted that market 2d per cental lower. The market fell off to nothing about noon, but recovered somewhat when New York was reported strong, though the demand here was a quiet one thenceforward. The business was all speculative, and influenced entirely by these reports, which, being contradictory, were variously accepted. It is generally the case that New York is firmer on a lower Liverpool, as some buyers for export from the seaboard are almost sure to find their orders which should be withdrawn. The deliveries of wheat on seller December were fair in amount, but had been so generally provided for that there was no pressure to sell. The market for seller the month opened at $1.19 1-2, fell to $1.18 1-2, and advanced to $1.19 1-2 at the close. Seller the last half of this month sold at $1.19 3-4a$1.20 3-4, and seller January at $1.20 3-4a1.21 3-4—all closing at the outside. The other grades than No. 2 were very quiet and more steady. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23 1-2; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.19 3-4; 36,300 bu do at $1.19 1-4; 30,000 bu do at $1.19; 32,400 bu do at $1.18 7-8; 24,800 bu do at $1.18 3-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.18 5-8; 1,000 bu do at $1.18 1-2; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.01 1-2. Total, 145,800 bu.

Corn was strong and moderately active, at an average advance of 1c per bu, which was due to a firmer market in New York, caused by the closing of the Erie Canal. The results here were large enough, and there was no shipping demand, but speculative dealers bought freely, as they were generally inclined to think that the fact of a large crop has been discounted a little too heavily. Corn at 41c is very cheap, as compared with wheat at 119 and oats at 31 3-4c. Hence they filled in freely on shorts, and a good many purchases were made on investment. The market for early No. 2 corn opened at 40 3-4c, advanced to 41 1-2c and closed at 41 1-4a41 1-2c. Seller the month sold at 40 1-2a41 1-2c; seller January at 42 3-4a 43 1-2c; seller February at 45c; seller April at 45a 45 1-2c; and seller May at 47 1-2a48 1-4c, all closing firm, with holders at outside quotations. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 at 41 1-2c; 4,000 bu do at 41 3-8c; 38,000 bu do at 41 1-4c; 17,600 bu do at 41c; 70,000 bu do at 40 7-8c; 39,400 bu do at 40 3-4c; 7,400 bu do at 40 1-2c; 400 bu ears at 43c; 400 bu do at 42c, both on track; 6,400 bu rejected at 40c; 1,200 bu do at 39 1-4c; 12,800 bu do at 39c; 4,000 bu do at 38 3-4c; 6,000 bu yellow at 43c; 1,000 bu do at 42 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 42c. Total, 297,400 bu.

Oats were strong at 1-2a3-4c advance, owing to a reported improvement in New York, but were not particularly active, the demand being generally for seller this month and seller May. The latter option was quite strong, there being several buyers and no sellers. Cash or seller December sold at 31 3-4a31 7-8c, and seller January at 32 1-2a 32 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 32c; 26,000 bu at 31 7-8c; 28,000 bu at 31 3-4c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29 1-4c; 1,000 bu do at 29c. Total, 57,600 bu.

Rye was less active, and a shade easier than on Wednesday, but very steady. Sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 at 61 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 61 1-4c. Total, 3,600 bu.

Barley was in good demand, and averaged 3c higher, being wanted for shipment, and also in fair speculative request. No. 2 closed firm at 61c. Seller last half of December sold at 62c, and seller January at 63c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 62c; 800 bu do at 61 3-4c; 5,000 bu do at 61 1-2c; 400 bu do at 61 1-4c; 5,600 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 60 1-2c; 2,800 bu do at 60c; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 51c; 2,400 bu do at 50 1-2; 1,200 bu at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 88c; 400 bu do at 81c; 800 bu do at 77c; 400 bu do at 76c; 400 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c. Total, 28,200 bu.

The *Alta California* says of the wheat harvest in that section:

"When the present harvest came to market it was generally admitted that the production had been very short, and that a very considerable reduction in the exportable surplus would necessarily present itself. This once admitted, it was a matter of course that the idea should be exaggerated, and some persons went so far as to predict a short home supply. Nevertheless, the leading grain house, with its great opportunities for forming a judgment by means of its affiliation throughout the State, expressed in its annual circular, under date of June 30, 1871, the conviction that there would be a surplus of 160,000 tons for export, say 2,225,000 sacks.

"Up to this time events have more than justified the entire soundness of those views. The quantity already exported, less Oregon receipts, is 112,290 sacks, and the quantity now in the State, by actual inspection, is ascertained to be as follows:

In city and interior warehouses, tons	141,000
Required for consumption, tons	37,500
Required for distilling	10,000
Required for seed	10,000
	57,000
Net tons for sale	84,000

"This, with the 33,000 tons exported, fully meets the June estimates, and leaves a very considerable quantity yet to find market. With an ordinary winter, a very large production is likely to result, as planting in many sections, even the summer fallows of the San Joaquin, has made good progress."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was very quiet and steady at $1.19 5-8, seller the month, and $1.20 5-8 a1.20 3-4 seller last half. Seller January was nominal at $1.21 3-4. Nothing was done in other products.

Chicago Daily Market.

BUTTER—The market was generally reported quiet to-day, and prices underwent no visible change. We quote: Choice dairy, 23a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 10a13c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and firm at the annexed quotations: Stark, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a18c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Prices range the same as for several days past. There was an active demand at the following range: Stucco, $3.75a 3.00; N. Y. stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00a 3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, 80a85c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, [illegible].

BEANS—Were firm at previous rates, or at $1.50a1.75 for common, and at $2.00a2.50 for medium to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firmly held, the stocks being light. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a 140.00; new do, $130.00a180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Was steady at the decline noted on Wednesday. We quote: Pork brls, $2.00a 2.15; lard tcs, $2.40a2.50; beef tcs, $2.10a2.20; whiskey brls, $2.50a2.35; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a 27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—No new features were noted in connection with this market. There was a moderate inquiry at the following prices: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory, 13a14c; Western do, 11a14c.

COAL—Continues active and firm for all descriptions. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $15.00; Lackawanna, $9.50a10.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Was quiet at $5.00a6.50 per brl.

EGGS—There was a liberal supply and a light demand at 23a25c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade continues good and the following quotations were firmly sustained: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, old, $2.90a3.10; do new, $4.00a4.10; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 35a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 11a12c; do quarters, 10a11c; apples, new Southern, 8 1-2a9 1-2c; do new Western, 10 1-2a11 1-2c.

FISH—With the exception of a firmer feeling in the market for codfish there was nothing new to note. Business was reported fair at the following range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, $4.75a5.00; No. 2, $4.25a4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50a 9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.25; No. 1 mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.65; No. 1, $1.50; [illegible] family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—There was little doing in this market and prices were nominally unchanged. We quote: Apples on track, $1.50a2.50; from store, $1.75a3.00; Cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a7.50.

GROCERIES—The coffee market was higher and excited, prices having advanced fully 1c since Wednesday. Aside from this the market ruled comparatively steady. There was an active demand for all staple articles. We now quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore, 28a 29c; Costa Rica, 25a26c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-4c; Carolina, 8 1-2a9c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 5-8a12 3-4; B do, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; C do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 3-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 48a50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 65a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c cloves, 18a20c; cassia 40a50c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 3-4a7c; standard, 6 1-4a6 3-8c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a 7c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—The hay trade was again reported dull and prices, without being quotably lower, were weak and unsettled. We repeat our list as follows: On track—Timothy, pressed, $14.00a15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00a11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00a13.50; prairie, loose, $9.00a11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand and supply were pretty evenly balanced, and the market ruled steady and firm at former rates. We quote: Green salted, light, 11 1-2c; do. heavy, 10 1-2c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 15a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—No change was noted in this market. Trade was good and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to: Common bar, 3a3 4c; horse-shoe iron, 5 1-4a5 5-8c; heavy band, 4 3-4a6 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a6 3-4c; round and square, 4a6 1-4c; oval, 5a6 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 3-4a6 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 17x18, 13 1-2a19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 6 1-2a 13 3-4c; sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

LEATHER—Remains quiet at unchanged prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 39a42c; kip, per lb, 90ca$1.00; kip, veals, per lb, $1.00a1.25; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 23a25c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 19 lbs, 32a35c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 27a30c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a42c; Philadelphia sole 44a46c; harness, per lb, 38a40c; kip, light, $1.00a 1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.10; kip, heavy, 75a 90c; American calf, 22 lbs, $1.35a1.45; French calf, 36c, $1.00a2.00; French calf, 36 lbs, $2.10a2.40; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz, $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

LUMBER—The local market was more active to-day, the roads being in good order. Prices were steady, as follows:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$ 50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	42.00a43.00
Third clear, thick	45.00a48.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	46.00
First and second clear siding, together	25.00a26.00
Common siding	20.00a21.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upwards	[illegible]
A stock boards	30.00a33.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00
Fencing	20.00a21.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	13.00
Pickets, square	13.00a17.00
Pickets, flat	13.00

Cedar posts, split | 10.00a12.00
Cedar posts, round | 20.00a25.00
Lath | 4.00
Shingles, No. 1 | 1.75a2.00
Shingles, A or star | 2.75a3.00

Shingles on track are still very quiet, at $2.37 1-2 a$2.50 for A or star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers generally report a steady fair demand and quote the market firmer at the following prices:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.00; large pigs, 46c; small pigs, 48a49c; bar tin, 48a50c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 18 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 12 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 8c.

WIRE—1 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles 20 per cent off.

NAILS—Were steady at former rates. We quote: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 5d, per keg, $5.25; 3d per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—With the exception of carbon, which was firmer, there was no perceptible change in the tone of the market. Prices rule steady. We quote: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, $1.00a1.05; No. 1 current make, 90c; No. 2, 85a86c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75a77c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Was dull and lower. The supply was large, and sales were extremely slow at the following reduced prices: $2.50a5.75 for chickens; $1.75a3.50 for ducks; $4.50a4.75 for prairie chickens, $1.50a1.75 for quail; 8a9c per lb for live turkeys; 10a11c for dressed.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was steady, at $2.70a2.95. Sales were 32 bags. Clover was 20a25c lower; 3 sacks prime sold at $6.35. Flaxseed sold in a small way at $1.85.

TEAS—The tea trade was active, and previous rates were thoroughly sustained. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a 1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a 1.10; fair to good do, 75a90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—Was steady and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50 delivered.

WOOL—The demand was equal to the supply, and the market ruled firm. We quote: Tub-washed, 61a75c; fine fleece washed, 48a50c; medium fleece, washed, 56a58c; coarse fleece, washed, 50a55c; unwashed, coarse, 40a44c; unwashed, medium, 36a42c; unwashed, fine, 35a 38c; combing washed, 70a75c; combing unwashed, 50a52c. Wool in bad condition and unwashed in proportion.

RAILFREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth Class.	Flour and Cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk Meats, in sacks, Boxed, etc.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt.	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	80	1.60	80	90
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	[illegible]	25	30
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	35	[illegible]	35	[illegible]
Indianapolis	25	[illegible]	25	30
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	[illegible]	30	35
Newark, O	40	[illegible]	40	[illegible]
Wheeling	45	[illegible]	45	50
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

The following were the receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	562	6,648	1,251
Tuesday	888	17,720	1,100
Wednesday	1,150	15,000	1,081
Thursday	1,894	18,621	1,561
Friday	706	16,492	1,016
Total	4,300	75,511	5,018

The shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	562	6,402	
Tuesday	283	3,712	
Wednesday	65	2,522	
Thursday	335	2,827	
Friday			
Total	1,245	15,463	

Below will be found Assistant Secretary Williams' report of the receipts and shipments of live stock for the month ending November 30:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad	3,612	52,022	1,866
Illinois Central Railroad	1,723	77,281	6,264
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	7,300	90,070	3,946
Chicago & Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,174
Chicago & St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	640
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	[illegible]	1,399	70
Michigan Central	20	5,104	300
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	[illegible]	1,733	131
Chicago, D. & V.	146	3,418	191
Driven in	165	124	
Total	27,781	388,786	18,144
Received Nov. 1870	29,148	304,786	48,560
Received Nov. 1869	22,788	290,632	23,390

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central R. R.	[illegible]	44,372	1,139
Michigan Southern R. R.	[illegible]	44,943	197
Pitts, Cincinnati & St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central R. R.	[illegible]	82	80
Chicago, Burlington & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	210	212
Chicago & Northwestern R. R.	[illegible]	216	11
Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	1,187	79	412
Total	20,575	118,643	2,697
Shipped November, 1870	20,406	76,100	10,387
Shipped November, 1869	12,914	71,403	2,281

CATTLE—As was anticipated, the continued meagre receipts have had the effect to strengthen the market for all grades, though aside from good shipping steers, a strong 1-4c higher, no quotable advance has as yet taken place. There was no particular urgency in the demand from any source, but the wants of shippers somewhat exceed the supply of well matured beeves, and the competition proved sufficiently active to enable holders to work prices up to the extent noted above. With a single exception there were no really choice beeves on sale, so that it is impossible to say just how much such have appreciated in value, but from the previous prices current as the close of last week was generally exceeded. A fancy drove, embracing 60 head, was shipped in by John Patterson, for which a buyer was found at $6.12 1-2. The drove averaged 1,431 lbs, and was taken by Nelson Morris for the New York market. Butchers were doing little, so that light as was the supply of the descriptions of stock usually sought after by this class of buyers, the demand was fully met, and sales averaged at Wednesday's prices, or at $2.00a2.25 for inferior mixed lots, and at $2.50a3.75 for medium to choice cows, and common to fairish steers and fat oxen. Stock steers were inquired for to a limited extent at $2.25a2.50 for common, rough, light and thin lots, and at $2.75a3.25 for good to prime droves of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average. The market closed quiet and firm.

CATTLE PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.40a5.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00a5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Grades—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50a3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25a3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	1.75a2.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
40	good shipping steers	1,231	$4.40
19	good shipping steers	1,228	4.30
21	stock steers	931	3.25
17	butchers' stock	895	3.00
16	Texas cattle	895	3.00
17	Texas cattle	895	3.39
10	butchers' stock	1,132	3.60
17	good smooth steers	1,139	4.70
17	smooth fatty steers	1,156	4.20
18	good smooth steers	1,138	4.45
16	medium steers	1,105	4.60
17	butchers' stock	1,145	3.25
18	medium steers	1,121	4.25
18	fat steers	1,154	4.25
17	butchers' stock	979	3.00
17	good smooth steers	1,140	4.15
11	good smooth steers	1,051	4.00
17	butchers' stock	1,021	3.00
17	stock steers	842	2.75
60	extra graded steers	1,423	6.12 1-2
15	thin cows	810	2.50
18	good fat cows	1,043	3.50

HOGS—The hog trade opened active this morning. The receipts during the forenoon were light and the competition between buyers was spirited at prices ruling about 10c higher than at the close of trade on Wednesday, sales making at $4.00a4.35 for common to extra. The arrivals by late trains however, proved much larger than had been anticipated, which had the effect to check the demand and weaken prices. After 2 o'clock trade dragged heavily and although holders struggled hard to sustain prices they were finally compelled to give way, and late sales indicated a decline of 5a10c from the opening rates. The market closing weak at $3.85a4.00 for common; $4.05a4.10 for medium, and at $4.15a4.25 for good to extra. Many remain unsold.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The sheep market was dull and lower. There were no outside buyers, and, as the supply proved largely in excess of the wants of the local trade, sales were slow, and prices shaded off fully 25c per 100 lbs. Common thin lots were almost unsalable at any price, while the best were not wanted at over $4.25a4.50. A good many remained unsold, and the market closed dull and weak at $2.00a3.25 for common; at $3.50a4.00 for medium; and at $4.00a4.50 for good to choice.

MARINE.

The following circular has been issued by the Treasury Department:

To Collectors of Customs, Inspectors of Steam Vessels, and others:

Section 47, of the act of Congress of February 28, 1871, relating to steam vessels, provides that each and every coal boat, produce boat, canal boat, oyster boat, raft, or other water craft, navigating any bay, harbor, or river, by hand power, horse-power, sail, or by the current of the river, when running in a fog, or thick weather, or shall be anchored or moored in or near the channel or fairway of any bay, harbor, or river, and not in any port, shall sound a fog-horn, or equivalent signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, which shall make a sound equal to a steam whistle. In order to avoid confusion and risk, and also to insure uniform sound of fog signals on all water craft, other than steam vessels, that may be distinguished from steam whistles, the department designates the "Anderson" and "Van Trump" fog-horns as the standard instruments for use on all water craft except steam vessels, under the requirements of the section of the law above quoted—those instruments having received the approval of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels, and also of this department.

—Captain Orr, Marine Inspector, returned to Buffalo from Long Point on Saturday. He reports that the Evergreen City has not gone to pieces, but that she is considerably hogged, port arch broken away from her side, sheer plank on port side gone, and quite full of sand. Her upper works are badly broken up. She lays careened over at an angle of about 90°. A channel will have to be dredged to her before she can be got off. The attempt will probably not be made this fall. He reports the schooner Sherman near the Point in apparent good condition; at least she seems to hold together, and when they left she had righted up; masts all standing.

—The arrival of quite a number of vessels at the Flats on Monday, some of which grounded, was attended with more serious disaster than has yet been noted. The schooner Fayette Brown, a large three-and-after, was fouled by the schooner Portland, damaging the taffrail of the former besides other injuries more serious. She arrived at Detroit in the evening, and it was the intention of her Captain to tow through to his destination, Erie. The Portland's damage was to her headgear. The schooner Hoboken by some means lost her jibboom. Others suffered more or less injury, but no particulars have been received. The fleet thus delayed were released Monday afternoon, passing Detroit in the evening.

—The schooner Rio Grande, Captain Ed. Collins, of Buffalo, master and owner, laden with lumber for Erie, went ashore near the east end of the peninsula at that port, on Monday morning last. The mishap was occasioned by mistaking a light on the hill east of the harbor for the harbor light. The vessel is uninsured, and so hard aground that it is feared she cannot be rescued. The crew were safely landed.

—It is stated that the Chief Engineer recommends an appropriation of $200,000 for the improving of Chicago harbor during the coming season, and $75,000 for a harbor of refuge at the mouth of the Calumet River. Twenty thousand dollars are asked to complete the improvements of Maumee Bay, at Toledo. No further appropriations are asked for Sandusky, Cleveland, and Ashtabula.

—The steamer Huron, while off Lexington, Friday morning, broke her cylinder and other parts of her engine, and while disabled was run into by the schooner Eliza Turner, in tow of the tug Kate Moffatt, receiving some injury on her port side. The headgear of the schooner was carried away. The Huron was taken into St. Clair River by the steamer Marine City.

—The Light House Board gives notice that the light-station on South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, has been improved by the erection of a tower of the third class, from which a fixed white light of the third order will be in future exhibited. The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the third order. The height from lake level to the focal plane is 104 feet, which corresponds to a range of visibility of 17 1-2 statute miles.

—It appears there was some difficulty in getting a steam pump, and the tug did not succeed in getting off yesterday to the relief of the schooner Essex, ashore above Barcelona. It was finally decided that Captain Orr should go up to her last evening and see what assistance was required. The cause of her going ashore is unknown here.—*Buffalo Express, Nov. 28.*

—Three schooners are bound from Chicago down the Illinois River to New Orleans, where they will engage in the oyster business. One went down last Saturday under full sail. Another came down this far on Sunday, but, meeting strong head winds, was forced to lay over for more favorable breezes. The other is expected down soon. They all had a laborious time getting past the Henry dam.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—A tow of vessels from the West arrived at St. Clair Flats on Tuesday, and, while being transferred through the old channel, a portion of them ran hard aground. The schooners Fayette Brown and City of Tawas are mentioned among those thus delayed. A large tug was at hand, and will, doubtless, soon liberate them.

—No further intelligence regarding the crew of the ill-fated Jessie Anderson has been received, and it is now believed, that they have all perished. Captain Ryan was about 26 years of age, and an estimable man. He leaves a young wife, but no children.

—There is quite a large amount of freight at Sault St. Marie for Fort William and Silver Islet, but it is not expected that any boat will go there this fall, which will leave the people there in bad shape.

—The schooner Nomad was cut through by ice off Presque Isle, and sunk in shallow water. A tug, accompanied by the yachts Bertie Crowell and Red Cloud, went to her assistance and brought her into Buffalo.

—The Toledo *Blade* says there is 10 1-2 feet of water on the bar outside of that harbor, and that Toledo is not frozen up.

—The Ogarita is still aground on the outer bar at Bay City. Lighters are at work, but thus far the wind has been against her, causing a fall in the water.

—The bark Two Fannies, in attempting to cross the bay at Bay City, grounded and will have to be lightered off.

—Over two hundred vessels have thus far laid up for the winter at this port.

—The schooner Russian, bound from Chicago to Ogdensburg with corn, drawing eleven feet three inches of water, sought shelter in Racine harbor on Wednesday evening last, but grounded between the piers. She was got off next day, after lightering 5,000 bushels of her cargo.

—The schooner L. M. Collins, which got ashore at Point au Pelee, and was badly damaged, has completed her repairs at Detroit and taken her departure for Toledo, where she lays up for the season.

—The lightship which has rendered such important service to the lake shipping the present and former seasons, will remain at her post at Colchester Reef, weather permitting, until the 30th inst. At that date she will go into winter quarters.

—No less than five steamers were reported aground at the entrance to the Maumee River, on Sunday, owing to the low stage of water. All had on board cargoes of lumber consigned to Toledo.

—The body of David McCausland, a sailor, who was lost overboard from a vessel on Lake Michigan last August, came ashore near Racine, a few days ago, and was taken to Sheboygan Falls for burial.

—The propeller Wenona has been aground at the entrance to Toledo, laden with lumber. A considerable portion of her cargo is being lightened to enable her to pass through the blockade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot, with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Agents, BOSTON.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Culbertson, Blair & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Charles M. Culbertson, Lyman Blair, and Chauncey J. Blair, who will continue in business under the firm name of Culbertson, Blair & Co.

CHAS. M. CULBERTSON,
M. FOWLER,
LYMAN BLAIR,
CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR.

I have this day sold all my right, title, and interest in the real and personal property of the firm of Culbertson, Blair & Co., to Lyman Blair and C. J. Blair.

Chicago, Nov. 29, 1871. M. FOWLER.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Shawls and Cloaks.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Call special attention to their Cloak and Shawl Departments, which, in variety of styles and prices, exceeds any former season.
Heavy Beaver Sacques $5.50 to $25.00.
Astrachan Sacques $25.00 to $50.00.
Suits constantly in stock at very low prices.
Cloaks and Suits made to order.
All work done by our manufacturing department fully warranted and at prices very much less than ever before.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Wholesale Dry Goods and Carpets,
31 and 33 South Canal-st., and 25 to 31 West Washington-st.,
offer to the trade of the Northwest, their usual complete stock and full assortment and at prices much under any other Western market.

CLOTHING.

MABLEY & HULL.

We are this day receiving large additions to our stock. A large assortment of Dress and Business Suits, and fine Cassimere Pants, just opened, together with Overcoats and suits for Children and Boys.

122 W. Madison-st.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO. CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

14 North Canal-st.,

Formerly 190 Lake-st.,

Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

TEA.

Importers and Jobbers of

TEAS.

SAYRS, GILMORE & CO.,

NO. 16 CONGRESS-ST.,

Would respectfully announce to their customers, and the trade generally, that they are now prepared to [illegible] the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of teas ever shown in this market.

Mail orders solicited.

WANTED.

SIX Job Printers

WANTED BY

HORTON & LEONARD,

10 North Jefferson-st.

DOCK. DOCK. DOCK.

I would like to lease a Dock for a Term of Years, at a

LOW RATE.

Must Be Convenient to Depots.

Address, stating terms, location, &c., A B C, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A 75-Horse Power Engine, with two new Boilers, 14 feet in length by 48 inches in diameter, with fire front, and all connections ready for use, for sale cheap. Call or address 903 Indiana-av.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The Campbell Printing Press

Generously donated by the inventor to be sold for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, is now up and in operation at Messrs. HORTON & LEONARD'S establishment, No. 10 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST. All interested are invited to call and examine its workings.

For terms of sale apply to N. K. FAIRBANK, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

CHICAGO BEFORE AND AFTER THE FIRE.

The only complete set of negatives of Chicago before the fire in existence. Also, the largest and best assortment of the ruins.

Stereoscopic, Artistic and Cards published, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

P. B. GREENE, Landscape Photographer,

315 West Jackson-st., Chicago.

SWEET CIDER.

The pure apple juice, in barrels and half barrels always on hand.

HAGER, SPIES & CO.,
45 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE.

We will sell our printing office, &c., including engine, shafting, pulleys, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply at 172 West Washington-st.

A. C. KELLOGG & CO.

APPLES.

1,200 barrels choice hand picked winter apples of our own raising, and best varieties, and packed in new barrels. Address H. Beebe or Theo. Bones, Racine, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE.

HOMINY.

Full stock by H. WHEELER PEIRCE & CO., 226 West Randolph-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm and name of Wm. Young & Co., for the purpose of a general commission business.

WM. YOUNG.
ALEX. McD. YOUNG.
RANSOM W. DUNHAM.

Chicago, Dec. 2, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

WILL OPEN WITH AN

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

Monday Morning, Dec. 4,

AT THEIR NEW STORE

919 and 921 State-st.,

Intersection of Archer-av.

INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON Insurance Company Of New York.

Persons having claims against this company, not yet presented, will please file them, AT ONCE, with J. W. HOLMAN, Agent for Receiver, 17 Eldridge-court.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GRAIN, SEEDS, DRESSED HOGS,

POPE & DAVIS,

Commission, 43 West Washington-st., Chicago.

Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence, &c., solicited. We furnish valuable list of "Hints to Shippers of Dressed Hogs, on application."

WM. J. POPE. E. L. DAVIS.

W. J. QUAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Beg to inform their friends that they have removed to the new and substantial brick building, 50 River-st., near South Water.

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.

S. S. GREELEY,

364 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.

ANDREWS & KUHN,

Pawnbrokers,

Have reopened again. 455 State-st.

OPHTHALMIC.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

Operating and Consulting Surgeon, 364 State-st., and 328 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Captains and Vessel Owners.

We will furnish dockage for vessels for the winter at South Chicago, and also storage for sails, &c., free of charge.

We have spacious accommodation, where vessels and property will not be exposed to damage from fire, and where repairs may be made. Harbor open and free for entrance. Address Capt. McDole, at South Chicago, or The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co., at 360 Wabash-av. Owners will pay expenses of putting property in store and removing, but nothing for storage and dockage.

CALUMET AND CHICAGO

CANAL AND DOCK COMP'Y,

River-st., South Chicago,
And 360 Wabash-av., Chicago.

RUPTURE.

The proof that Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss will cure Rupture is the testimony of those who have worn them and been cured. In use now over 18 years and has cured thousands of cases. [illegible] all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, apparatus for deformities, etc., accurately fitted by MARSH & [illegible], Southeast corner State and Eighteenth-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1871.

Persons having demands against the County of Cook are requested to present the same at my office, in the High School building, on Monroe-st., on or before Monday, Dec. 4, 1871.

J. G. GINDELE, Clerk.

PRESS WORK.

EZRA A. COOK & CO.,

STEAM PRINTERS,

23, 25 and 27 North Clinton-st., are prepared to do first-class PRESS WORK on three or four weekly papers at reasonable rates, ON A NEW POTTER PRESS. We are also prepared to cast tip-top Rollers for printers promptly. Call and see us.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

This great song and chorus is a picture of the times in which we live. Price, 35 cents. Address H. T. MERRILL, publisher, 372 State-st., and 70 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill. The trade supplied at the above places.

The Foundlings' Home

Desires to make its grateful acknowledgements to the Pastor and people of the Union Park Congregational Church for the liberal donation of $87.61, being the amount of a collection taken up by them as a thank-offering on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30.

IRON.

BEDSTEADS

at the factory, corner Van Buren and Desplaines-st. All orders promptly attended to.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Four, eight, and twelve-month adjustment certificates. Will pay highest cash price for one or all.

D. K. TENNEY, 464 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES P. KELLOGG & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our office and manufactory to the Old Stone Church building, corner of Wabash-av. and Washington-sts., where we shall be glad to see our friends and customers.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.

Dec. 1, 1871.

REMOVAL.

HART BROTHERS,

Wholesale Mens' Furnishing Goods and Manufacturers of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c., beg to announce to their friends and patrons that they have removed from their temporary place of business, 28 and 30 [illegible], to their new building on Michigan-av., Park Front, third door north of Jackson-st. Our stock being complete in every department, we are happy to assure those who wish to patronize us that we can serve them to their entire satisfaction. Orders faithfully executed and filled with despatch.

HART BROTHERS.

REMOVAL.

WAHL BROTHERS are now permanently located at 122 Michigan-av., where they are in full supply of all grades of

GLUE AND NEAT'S FOOT OIL.

Cash for Glue stock.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

FAIRBAULT, - MINNESOTA.

The Easter term commences January 2, 1872. This school is in Bishop Whipple's house, and offers every advantage for the thorough, refined and Christian education of girls. References in Chicago: Gen. P. T. Sherman, Oren Sherman, S. H. Kerfoot, and other patrons.

LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.

"The Divine Tragedy."

From the Boston Advertiser.

A new completed poem by Longfellow was announced last week. The surprise was as great to those who are commonly supposed to keep informed concerning events in the literary world as to the public at large. Precisely how soon it will be on the counters of the bookstores we are not able to say, but doubtless before the close of the year. The title of the poem is "The Divine Tragedy," and its subject, the life and death of Christ. The treatment of the theme is dramatic. The poet's desire inducing him to undertake a work of this character must necessarily have been justified by the truest courage. The fascination of the marvellous story of the founder of Christianity is a constant invitation to devout and imaginative souls. It has been rewritten many times and from various motives. Within a few weeks the first volume of an elaborate work on the subject by Henry Ward Beecher has been published, but this and all the other lives we can now recall have been prose narratives. The miracle plays of the middle ages, and the Passion Play which has preserved their character to recent times, indicate not only that the incidents of the life of Christ are susceptible of a dramatic version, but that they make a drama for stage representation of surpassing vividness and power. But such use of the sacred theme has been alien, and to some degree unpleasant, to English habits of religious thought.

With this sentiment Mr. Longfellow's new work will have to contend, but it would be difficult to suppose a more conciliating manner than that which he has shown throughout the spirit and phrasing of the new poem. The directness and force of the dramatic poem are courageously clung to, while a severe restraint has been imposed on the fancy, the simplicity of the Gospel narratives steadily maintained, and anachronisms of sentiment and imagination cautiously avoided. The spirit is deeply reverential, and the language keeps surprisingly close to that of the English Scriptures. At a recent gathering at the house of Dr. Bartol, when the conversation turned upon a remark that one test of any theory touching men's souls and inner consciousness was that it could be sung, the poetical character of the language of the New Testament was referred to as evidence of the wisdom of the observation. Probably no one then present had any idea of the remarkable demonstration of this quality of the Gospel so soon to be made by a poet whose thorough culture is in nothing more distinguished than the delicacy of his sense of rythm and melody. Wherever the language of the poem departs from that of the sacred narratives there is no corresponding departure of style or tone. The poet has come into beautiful sympathy with the Evangelist and his own words have shared in the tenderness and awe and grandeur which impart so much tenderness to theirs.

The drama opens appropriately with a dialogue between the Angel of the Lord and the Prophet Habakkuk, in which the angel reveals to the seer a vision of the coming of the Redeemer. Then comes the preaching of John the Baptist summoning the world to repentence. From this portion we make the following extract:

Repent! repent! repent!
For the kingdom of God is at hand,
And all the land
Full of the knowledge of the Lord shall be
As the waters cover the sea,
And encircle the continent!

Repent! repent! repent!
For lo, the hour appointed,
The hour so long foretold
By the Prophets of old,
Of the coming of the Anointed,
The Messiah, the Paraclete,
The desire of the nations, is nigh!
He shall not strive nor cry,
Nor his voice be heard in the street;
Nor the bruised reed shall he break;
Nor quench the smoking flax;
And many of them that sleep
In the dust of earth shall awake,
On that great and terrible day,
And the wicked shall wail and weep,
And be blown like a smoke away,
And be melted away like wax.
Repent! repent! repent!

O Priest and Pharisee,
Who hath warned you to flee
From the wrath that is to be?
From the coming anguish and ire?
The ax is laid at the root
Of the trees, and every tree
That bringeth not forth good fruit,
Is hewn down and cast into the fire!

Ye Scribes, why come ye hither?
In the hour that is uncertain,
In the day of anguish and trouble,
He that stretched the heavens as a curtain
And spreadeth them out as a tent,
Shall blow upon you, and ye shall wither,
And the whirlwind shall take you away as stubble!
Repent! repent! repent!

PRIEST.
Who art thou, O man of prayer!
In raiment of camel's hair,
Begirt with leathern thong,
That here, in the wilderness,
With a cry as of one in distress,
Preachest unto this throng?
Art thou the Christ?

JOHN.
Priest of Jerusalem,
In meekness and humbleness,
I deny not, I confess
I am not the Christ!

PRIEST.
What shall we say unto them
That sent us here? Reveal
Thy name, and nought conceal!
Art thou Elias?

JOHN.
No!

PRIEST.
Art thou that Prophet, then,
Of lamentation and woe,
Who, as a symbol and sign
Of impending wrath divine
Upon unbelieving man,
Shattered the vessel of clay
In the Valley of Slaughter?

JOHN.
Nay,
I am not he thou namest!

PRIEST.
Who art thou, and what is the word
That here thou proclaimest?

JOHN.
I am the voice of one
Crying in the wilderness alone:
Prepare ye the way of the Lord;
Make his paths straight
In the land that is desolate!

PRIEST.
If thou be not the Christ,
Nor yet Elia, nor he,
That, in sign of the things to be,
Shattered the vessel of clay
In the Valley of Slaughter,
Then declare unto us, and say
By what authority now
Baptizest thou?

JOHN.
I indeed baptize you with water
Unto repentance; but He,
That cometh after me,
Is mightier than I and higher;
The latchet of whose shoes
I am not worthy to unloose;
He shall baptize you with fire,
And with the Holy Ghost!
Whose fan is in his hand;
He will purge to the uttermost
His floor, and garner his wheat,
But will burn the chaff in the brand
And fire of unquenchable heat!
Repent! repent! repent!

The scheme of the poem permits the rehearsal of most of the important incidents in the public career of Jesus, including the crucifixion. Of these, the story of Mary Magdalene is remarkable for the charitable sentiment and beautiful diction of a soliloquy in which the penitent woman reviews her wasted years; the interviews with Nicodemus and the woman of Samaria for the skilful adaptation of the Scripture dialogue to the metre of the poem, and the suicide of Judas for the intensity of feeling with which he is overpowered when the enormity of his treachery is revealed to his conscience. The following is Judas' soliloquy:

Lost! lost! forever lost! I have betrayed
The innocent blood! O God! if thou art love,
Why didst thou leave me naked to the tempter?
Why didst thou not commission thy swift lightning
To strike me dead? or why did I not perish
With those by Herod slain, the innocent children
Who went with playthings in their little hands
Into the darkness of the other world
As if to bed? Or wherefore was I born,
If thou in thy foreknowledge didst perceive
All that I am, and all that I must be?

I know I am not generous, am not gentle
Like other men; but I have tried to be,
And I have failed. I thought by following Him,
I should grow like Him; but the unclean spirit
That from my childhood up hath tortured me.
Hath been too cunning and too strong for me.
Am I to blame for this? Am I to blame
Because I cannot love, and ne'er have known
The love of woman or the love of children?
It is a curse and a fatality,
A mark, that hath been set upon my forehead,
That none shall slay me, for it were a mercy
That I were dead, or never had been born.

Too late! too late! I shall not see him more.
Among the living. That sweet, patient face
Will never more rebuke me, nor those lips
Repeat the words: One of you shall betray me!
It stung me into madness. How I loved,
Yet hated him! But in the other world!
I will be there before him, and will wait
Until he comes, and fall down on my knees
And kiss his feet, imploring pardon, pardon!

I heard him say: All sins shall be forgiven,
Except the sin against the Holy Ghost.
That shall not be forgiven in this world,
Nor in the world to come. Is that my sin?
Have I offended so there is no hope
Here nor hereafter? That I soon shall know
O God, have mercy! Christ have mercy on me!
Throws himself headlong from the cliff.

The crucifixion scene is one which requires the utmost reverence and forbearance in its treatment. How successfully Mr. Longfellow has managed this incident will better than any words exemplify and commend the spirit of the whole work. The conclusion of the Divine Tragedy is thus simply and grandly rendered.

MANNAHEM, THE ESSENIAN.
Three crosses in this noonday night uplifted,
Three human figures, that in mortal pain
Gleam white against the supernatural darkness;
Two thieves, that writhe in torture, and between them
The Suffering Messiah, the Son of Joseph,
Ay, the Messiah Triumphant, Son of David!
A crown of thorns on that dishonored head!
Those hands that healed the sick, now pierced with nails,
Those feet that wandered homeless through the world
Now crossed and bleeding, and at rest forever.
And the three faithful Mary's, overwhelmed
By this great sorrow, kneeling, praying, weeping!
O Joseph Caiaphas, thou great High-Priest,
How wilt thou answer for this deed of blood?

SCRIBES AND ELDERS.
Thou that destroyest the Temple, and dost build it
In three days, save thyself; and if thou be
The Son of God, come down now from the cross.

CHIEF PRIESTS.
Others he saved, himself he cannot save!
Let Christ the King of Israel descend
That we may see and believe!

SCRIBES AND ELDERS.
In God he trusted;
Let him deliver him, if he will have him,
And we will then believe.

CHRISTUS.
Father! forgive them;
They know not what they do.

THE IMPENITENT THIEF.
If thou be Christ,
Oh save thyself and us!

THE PENITENT THIEF.
Remember me,
Lord, when thou comest into thine own kingdom.

CHRISTUS.
This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise.

MANNAHEM.
Golgotha! Golgotha! O the pain and darkness!
O the uplifted cross, that shall forever
Shine through the darkness, and shall conquer pain
By the triumphant memory of this hour!

SIMON MAGUS.
O Nazarene! I find thee here at last!
Thou art no more a phantom unto me!
This is the end of one who called himself
The Son of God! Such is the fate of those
Who preach new doctrines. 'Tis not what he did,
But what he said, hath brought him unto this.
I will speak evil of no dignitaries.
This is my hour of triumph, Nazarene!

THE YOUNG RULER.
This is the end of him who said to me,
Sell that thou hast and give unto the poor!
This is the treasure in heaven he promised me!

CHORUS.
Eloi, Eloi, lama sabacthani!

A SOLDIER, *preparing the hyssop.*
He calleth for Elias!

ANOTHER.
Nay, let be!
See if Elias now will come to save him!

CHRISTUS.
I thirst.

A SOLDIER.
Give him the wormwood!

CHRISTUS, *with a loud cry, bowing his head.*
It is finished!

THE OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT.

A Successful Experiment with it in the Sydenham Crystal Palace, England.

London Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.

The Crystal Palace was lighted recently with a new light. Nothing can exceed the steadiness, as well as the whiteness and luminosity of this light. And it was put to as fair a test as possibly could be, if that can, indeed, be strictly called fair which gave every advantage to its adversary. The new lights were displayed side by side with the like candelabra and gaseliers lit with gas in the ordinary way, the advantage to the gas being that it was turned on to the utmost. One candelabra of twenty oxy-hydrogen lights was lit in the vast nave and the illumination was perfect, bright and clear, and ample for the whole length. In the transept two gaseliers at the foot of the orchestra were lit with oxy-hydrogen lights, and two with gas; on the stage of the theatre one of the large candelabra was likewise lit in this way, and the other with gas. The gas lights in both cases looked yellow and absolutely dingy. The oxy-hydrogen lights were soft, steady and brilliant, eclipsing the gas completely. At over a hundred yards away from them the address in small hand-writing of a letter could be read perfectly and distinctly, as also could small print in books. From the gas lights at that distance nothing of the sort could be deciphered.

The oxygen, it is said, can be made at a commercial price; indeed, it actually costs in the production no more than three shillings per 1,000 cubic feet. Not that it will be sold at that price; and, moreover, the objectionable lime or zircon wick is altogether dispensed with; the oxygen and hydrogen are burnt together as gases from one burner—itself a most ingenious contrivance. To France belongs the honor of the invention, and to M. Tessie du Motay the merit in particular. The oxygen is obtained from the atmosphere—a boundless source. The common gas-light takes the oxygen it needs from the air, and the gas engineer spreads out the flame of the gas jet into "bats' wings" and "fish tails," and other extended forms, to enable it to seize as much oxygen as possible. The new light consumes no more oxygen than the old light; it simply takes its oxygen pure instead of diluted. It does this much more, however, it takes it in a wholesome manner. The old light liberates all the larger volume of heated residual nitrogen into the room or apartment in which the combustion goes on, vitiating and polluting the air; the new light has none of the residual nitrogen, for that is all thrown off into the manufactory, and none of it is brought into the apartments of the habitation. The new light, as produced for household purposes, is perfectly conical, like a candle flame, and quite as steady; its coolness is such that the globe in which it burns may be handled with ease, and the hand held four inches over the flame without inconvenience.

The process of manufacture is as follows: A small cylinder engine drove a set of three small air-pumps at a rapid rate; these pumped air into two retorts built up in a furnace, the external walls of which may be roughly said to be about ten feet long by six feet in the section. These retorts were charged with manganite of soda, mixed with some oxide of copper. The manganite has an affection for oxygen, and takes a large percentage out of the air, leaving the abandoned nitrogen to escape by small flues or iron pipes. The manganite thus gets saturated, as it were, like a sponge, with the oxygen, when a blast of superheated steam is turned on, and this washes out and carries off the oxygen to a reservoir. Then the steam condenses it into water, leaving the reservoir filled with oxygen. By means of the alteration afforded by the two retorts, the process becomes continuous, and as fast as the air is pumped into the oxygen it is regularly coming off. In this way one cubic foot of oxygen is the product of 20 cubic feet of air and 15 of steam. The burner is very ingenious In general shape it is like a double ordinary burner, with one top for the oxygen and another for the hydrogen; both taps are turned on full when the light is burning. the adjustment of the quantities of the gasses to each other being made once for all by separate regulators; the top of the burner is dished out into a hemispherical cavity, in the centre of which is the oxygen hole, and surrounding it some eight or ten smaller holes for the escape of the hydrogen. The combustion is thus maintained in the centre of the flame, which has the appearance of a solid cone of light. It is, indeed, the richness of the coal gas in carbon which gives to this oxy-hydrogen light its exceeding brilliancy.

THE OUTLAW "BUCKSKIN."

Details of His Death—Tragic Fate of His Squaw and Child.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union.

Our readers will remember the brief account published in June last of the death of the notorious desperado "Buckskin," who had fled to Lower California after the murder of the Bilderbeck brothers in Los Angeles County. A gentleman who has lately returned from a visit to San Rafael, Lower California, gives us some exceedingly interesting facts in connection with the pursuit and final killing of the outlaw, and the melancholy fate which subsequently overtook the Indian woman who was the companion of his flight, and her babe.

"Buckskin," with one Graham, murdered the two brothers in Tejunga Canon, Los Angeles County. The latter was arrested, and in his confession, it is said, implicated the former, for whose apprehension a reward of $1,000 was offered. "Buckskin" had in the meantime escaped, passing through this county across the line into the mountains near San Rafael. The real name of this man was Pyburn, as may be inferred from the record of the birth of a male child to the Indian woman, entered in an almanac found on "Buckskin's" body, where he names the child "James Pyburn." He was a tall and well-formed man (with the exception of a deformity in his feet, the great toes of which overlapped the smaller ones), and was constantly clad in a full suit of buckskin.

"Buckskin" was accompanied in his flight by the Indian woman and his little son eight months old, and a partner named McFarland, who had become a counterfeiter in Los Angeles County. During their sojourn in the mountains a dispute arose between the two men; they left camp together one morning to hunt, and at night "Buckskin" came back alone. This was his way of doing business.

The Sheriff of Los Angeles County, while on a visit to San Diego early in June last, heard of Pyburn's whereabouts, and, accompanied by Under Sheriff Crosthwaite, proceeded to Lower California to capture him. Arriving at San Rafael, they learned that "Buckskin" and his squaw were camped in the mountains not far away, and offered a reward of $250 for his capture, alive or dead. Four well-armed Mexicans accepted the offer, and started into the country immediately. Upon reaching his place of concealment one of the party came unexpectedly upon the desperado, who, with rifle in hand, was apparently awaiting an attack. No time was given the Mexican to draw a weapon, even, and he grasped "Buckskin's" rifle and endeavored to wrest it from him. In the struggle the weapon was discharged, carrying away two of the Mexican's fingers. "Buckskin" threw down his useless rifle and started for his revolver, which he had left at the camp near by. Another of the Mexicans came up at this moment, and appreciating the situation, shot "Buckskin" through the back. The outlaw fell, helpless, and seeing that there remained no hope for defence or escape, besought the Mexicans to kill him. This they did not do, but after his death, which occurred in about half an hour, they cut off one of his feet, and with that and his clothes, returned to San Rafael for their reward. The Indian woman, who had witnessed the tragic event, expressed great satisfaction at the result, declaring that for many weary months and miles she had accompanied "Buckskin" through fear.

The squaw, with her child and the horse, were taken to a neighboring ranch to be cared for until she could return to her tribe in Oregon. But, notwithstanding the frequent assurances that no harm would come to her, she seemed to feel continually that her past association with the dead murderer would yet bring trouble upon her, and manifested great uneasiness. A few days after she was brought to the ranch, she quietly arose one night, and, taking her babe, with some of its little dresses, stole away in the darkness, leaving behind her horse, blankets, provisions—everything. Diligent search was made for her and the child, but to no effect.

And now comes the probable sequel: About two weeks ago a young man, while riding over an unfrequented portion of the Guadalupe Rancho, about twelve miles from the main road, came suddenly upon a human skull, nearly denuded of flesh, but covered with long, jet-black hair. In his horror at the sight he looked no further, but returned to the rancho and told what he had found. The next day, with several companions, he returned to the spot, and found in one place the bones of the woman, with some clothing, and near at hand those of an infant, with some little dresses. These were the remains of the poor Indian woman and her babe. Near the bones a bed of leaves was discovered, where they had evidently lain down to die. From the moist condition of the soil underneath, and a knife lying in the leaves, it was conjectured that the despairing mother had taken the life of her little one, and then her own. The hair was cut from the skull by the discoverers, and, with the clothing, sent to the authorities at San Rafael, who immediately sent back an order for the burial of the bones.

DUALIN, THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Details of an Experiment—Demolishing a Rock 136 Feet Under the Surface.

Allentown Pa. (Nov. 18.) Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

The new explosive, dualin, was tried to-day at the Crane Iron Company's mines. The company have had great difficulty in procuring water for their washery, on the ore lands leased by them, situated close by the village of Wescoesville. They have sunk a well 137 feet deep and six feet square, with no other result than meeting a check to their further progress in the shape of solid limestone rock. It was therefore determined to try the effect of exploding a charge of dualin at the bottom of the well, hoping that, like the prophet's rod of old, it might cause the waters to gush forth.

After a pleasant ride of a little more than two miles from this city, we peered down into the blackness of a very deep hole, at the bottom of which we were informed, the gentleman in charge of the dualin was at work preparing for the explosion. Two wires were slowly unwinding from a reel held by one of the mine hands, and paying out into the darkness, to be the medium for communicating with the dualin when all had been prepared. It was disagreeable to think of the man so far down, alone—or with no other company than the dualin—fixing the wire to the terrible charge; nor was it possible to refrain from the speculation, "If it should happen to go off now?" Near by was a steam drill which had been hauled up from the well an hour before, having just completed the work of drilling a four and one-half inch hole twenty-six feet into the solid rock. This insignificant-looking piece of machinery accomplishes almost incredible wonders. In forty minutes it drilled a hole three and one-half feet into hard limestone rock. In two hours it worked to a depth of sixteen feet. The machine looks like little more than a cylinder and piston, and fits into the apex of a stout iron tripod. Drills of suitable lenght being made fast to it, it delivers 300 blows a minute, upon the face of the rock. Each blow is equal to a weight of 1,000 pounds, and the drill takes a twist as it strikes. Steam was communicated to the machine by a pipe connected with the stationary engine, used at the mines for pumping.

At length we were relieved from suspense by seeing the proprietor of the dualin rising, like truth, from the bottom of the well. Divesting himself quickly of his dripping waterproofs, he soon entered into an animated explanation of the merits of the drill and the power of the dualin, talking with the eloquence of enthusiasm. He opened a two-pound package of the dualin for our inspection, and handled it with a freedom that made us shudder. It looks like a mixture of sawdust and grease, and has a peculiar, faint, sickly odor. A more innocent-looking package than this one was could not well be made up; but it was trying to the nerves to see it thrown with great violence upon the ground to convince the lookers-on that it would not explode by concussion. Still less did it conduce to personal serenity to see the exhibitor put a handful upon a stone, and coolly draw a match from his pocket and set fire to it. Everybody present drew a sigh of relief when, after fizzing like damp gunpowder, and showing a bright blue flame, the mixture finally went out without any kind of explosion.

After dinner, in the presence of a large number of persons, the charge in the well was fired. The dualin, it will be understood, was 26 feet in the rock at the bottom of a well 137 feet deep. Between 20 and 30 feet of water had been let in on top of the charge—for water makes no sort of difference to this terrible explosive. A few turns of the electric machine, and a dull, booming sound was heard; the ground trembled with the shock, a cloud which looked like dust rose from the well's mouth, and the thing was done.

What was done? We can get a very good idea of the smash that occurred down there from what we saw on the surface soon afterward. Two pounds of dualin were laid upon the top of the largest piece of limestone rock that could be found in the neighborhood. The rock probably weighed between ten and twelve hundred weight. The powder was simply laid upon the top of it, with the wire, and covered with two shovelfulls of earth. The electric machine connected with it was carried to a safe place on the other side of the field, and the operator simply turned the handle. The explosion which followed was terrific. Strange to say, there were no falling fragments of rock, to be seen or heard, but only after the sharp report a small cloud of dust and white smoke like steam. The effect upon the rock was to pulverize it. There were perhaps half a dozen good-sized pieces left, but none larger than a man's head, and the rest was powdered and mashed into the hole where the rock had been. Such a terrible power has the dualin that it would seem to be unfit for breaking quarried stone, on account of the waste that must necessarily ensue. It was very natural for a spectator to say, as one of the party did, "Why, where has the rock gone to?"

The gentleman in charge of the explosive, who has undertaken to give an abundant supply of water for the Crane Company's mine, feels confident of being able to accomplish this with the dualin. He handles it with such skill and fearlessness as, after a time, to beget confidence in the spectators. Of course, the composition of the explosive is a secret.

The Row Among the Ritualists.

From the New York World, Nov. 27.

The differences in the views held by the vestrymen and pastor of Christ Church have long caused a considerable lack of harmony in the worship there. Dr. Ewer, as is universally known, was desirous of introducing the rites and usages of the early Church, and his vestrymen were opposed to any innovation on the general form of worship. The last of these was the institution of the confessional—not, however, in the sense that the Church of Rome uses it—and all differences were settled at a meeting of the vestrymen on the 17th inst., by Dr. Ewer's letter of resignation, and its unanimous acceptance. Yesterday the service at the Church of the Holy Light, on Seventh avenue, where Dr. Ewer officiated, was well attended. The little edifice is very unpretentious, ornamented, however by a very tasteful altar, surmounting which is a large cross studded with gas jets. It was crowded chiefly by the members of Christ Church parish, who are of Dr. Ewer's way of thinking. No allusion was made to the recent trouble by the reverend gentleman, who, after the conclusion of the services, in conversation, said, "We are staying here for the present; how long we shall continue to do so depends upon what arrangements we can make."

Reporter. For how long have you rented the church, Dr Ewer?

Dr. Ewer. For three weeks. There will be a meeting of the congregation on the 5th of next month, to incorporate themselves as a religious society in connection with the Church in this diocese, and to elect wardens and vestrymen. We shall then probably be able to arrange for more commodious quarters, which will be more appropriate for our worship.

R. Will you tell me, sir, what was the immediate cause of the division in Christ Church?

Dr. E. Simply this: I disliked to submit to dictation at the hands of any but those so authorized by the church as to what I should preach or what course I should pursue, consequently I sent in my resignation. It is a mistake to suppose there was any excitement about the matter at all—there was none; I merely preferred to be independent, and my resignation was immediately accepted.

R. And have these people been your parishoners heretofore?

Dr. E. Yes. I left Christ Church and these people have followed me. Our work will be now devoted to the poorer classes prominently, among whom there is need enough for it, and with whom we shall succeed.

At Christ Church yesterday morning Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, preached the sermon, and in the evening Dr. Potter of Grace Church.

A Corner in Turnips—How a Poughkeepsie Genius Raised the Price from Twenty-five to Sixty-two Cents a Bushel.

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle.

In October last D. W. Wright, whose place of business is at 437 Main street, contracted, according to Mr. Wright's statement, with B. P. Jones, who resides on the South road, for his (Jones') turnips. Wright was to gather them and take them to market and sell them, giving Jones one-half of the proceeds, Jones furnishing the team.

Wright went to work with a will, and gathered turnips without number, but came to the conclusion that they didn't bring enough for him to make his salt. So it became necessary to use strategy, in order to raise the price from twenty cents per bushel to a figure much higher. Wright's brain was equal to the emergency. He went into executive session with himself, and, after thinking the matter over carefully, came to a conclusion at once brilliant and novel. Shaking hands with himself, he walked forth a changed man, and immediately had a pie made out of the aforesaid turnips, which was very palatable, and was so pronounced by Jones. Thereupon Wright seated himself at the table, and penned receipts for the making, and sent them to the several newspaper offices, from whence they were given to the public.

Good housewives read the news with pleasure, and straightway there was a demand for "golden ball turnips" for turnip pie. The price raised at once from 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel, then to 40, then to 50, then to 62 1-2, and would have undoubtedly advanced to 80 had not an unfortunate occurrence took place which closed the turnip market to purchasers, at least those turnips owned by the firm of Wright & Jones. About three weeks ago they quarrelled, even while Wright was digging the "golden balls," and the quarrel resulted in the "pie inventor" being driven in disgrace from Mr. Jones' premises, leaving many bushels of turnips to be gathered.

Smarting under the unhappy termination of his speculation, Wright now sues Jones, laying his damages at about $200. The case came before Justice Hunter, and would have terminated quickly but for the unfortunate absence of an important witness on behalf of Wright, who is none other than his sister. Mr. Wright claims that she has been spirited away to New Jersey, having been taken to the depot in a close carriage, and says, further, that the case is still before Justice Hunter's court, awaiting her return. The above version of the affair was in substance told by Wright himself. We have not heard Mr. Jones' side of the story.

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And is indeed a Treasure, being filled with sparkling Songs, Duets, Quartettes, Rondos, Polkas, Polka Mazurkas, Schottisches, Quadrilles, Gallops, Marches, Four-Hand Pieces, &c., all of the best quality.
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County Commissioners.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County will meet on Monday, Dec. 4, 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the High School Building on West Monroe-st.
JOHN G. GINDELE, County Clerk.
Chicago, Nov. 29, 1871.

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Let them leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye that is [illegible]. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER of the Montana Gold Mining Company, Bankrupt. Peremptory Sale.
In pursuance of the order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the assignee offers for sale all the property of the bankrupt to close the estate, viz:
Thirty-nine mining claims on different lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, embracing the celebrated Kansas, Kent County, Pratt, Vass, etc., with [illegible] Central City, extending from Spring Gulch to the Nevada Gulch Road, containing upward of 77,000 square feet, with quartz mill thereon 60x100 feet, two stories high, containing 30 stamps, 30 horse power engine, two 22 feet two-flue boilers, six Freiburg pans, necessary pumps, tanks, etc., all in perfect running order, etc., etc.
Offers and negotiations as to terms are invited. If not sold at private sale prior to the 15th day of December, 1871, the same will be sold on that day, at 12 m., to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, without further notice.
The property cost the bankrupt upwards of $250,000, more than $100,000 having been expended on the mill alone.
For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, 9 Pine st., N. Y., or Sylvester R. Cobb, Assignee.
SAMUEL B. HEGENBOTAM, Attorney, 22 Pine st., N. Y.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
The firm of A. S. Wadhams & Co. is this day dissolved, Mr. A. S. Wadhams having purchased the interest of Mr. M. A. Torrey in said firm. Mr. A. S. Wadhams is alone authorized to settle all liabilities and assets of the late firm.
A. S. WADHAMS,
MARK A. TORREY.
CHICAGO, November 21, 1871.
The business of manufacturing Regalia Paraphernalia, &c., &c., will be continued at 402 West Madison-st., by A. S. WADHAMS.

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we will open a Branch Salesroom
Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS.
FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,
Wholesale Dry Goods,
239, 241, 243 and 245 West Madison-st.
Has just received and now in stock:
40 bales low priced plain and twilled scarlet flannel.
15 cases Kentucky Jeans, all grades.
10 cases Cottonades, all grades.
15 cases black and gold mixed Repellants, all grades.
25 cases Brown and Bleached Canton Flannels, all grades.
5 cases Tycon Reps.
1 case frosting Linens, assorted prices.
10 cases 7 and 8-4 Bleached Linen Damask.
25 cases Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
2,500 dozen Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hose.
250 pieces of our justly celebrated Conquer Double-faced Black Alpacas. Also a full line of American Cotton-Velvets and Velveteens, Balmoral and Felt Skirts.
DRESS GOODS,
Laces and Lace Goods, Nubias, Batting, Brown, Silver, Gray and White Blankets, and the best Notion Stock in Chicago. All goods sold at our usual LOW PRICES.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,
247 & 249 Monroe-st.
We are happy to announce that we are in our new quarters with a full line of goods in all departments, which we are offering at the lowest rates. Our facilities are ample to meet the demands of the trade.
Orders will be filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
HEADQUARTERS AT
522 Wabasa-av.,
corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of
Boots and Shoes,
and are prepared to supply customers.

AFTER THE FIRE.
S. & H. FLORSHEIM,
Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
are now located at 170 West Madison and 471 State-sts. (formerly 46 N. Clark and 115 South Clark.)

Boots and Shoes.
McCORMICK & CLARK, formerly at 87 South Clark-st., have reopened at 40 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, and are now prepared to supply their customers with good goods at low prices.

Boots and Shoes.
J. T. JEWETT
1051 State st.
I have opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

TABLE SAUCE.

HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
The Best Sauce and Relish made in any part of the world.
FOR FAMILY USE.
To be had of all first-class grocers.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

GUNS, RIFLES,
Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,
Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader.
All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention.
E. E. EATON, 734 State-st.,
Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 161 Lake-st.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.
The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamers a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly, with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded on application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

La Rosa da Santiago.	Partagas.
La Antiguedad.	Cabanas.
Flor del Fumar.	Figaro.
Flor de Lano.	Espanola.
G. Gonzales.	Henry Clay.
Aguila de Oro.	Ingenuidad.
Churruca.	Intimidad.
Upmann.	Rosella.
Cuegurs.	La Reserva.
Aclaracion.	Aguila Universal.
Legitimidad.	Excepcion.
Murias.	Meridiana.

PARK & TILFORD,
921 and 923 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 1 1871.

"City of Havana,"
39 West Madison-st.,
is the only place in Chicago where CIGARS are retailed at wholesale prices. Call and be convinced.

FOR SALE.

Cheap Farms, Free Homes!
ON THE LINE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000
Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the Road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or long credit. These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.
Prices Range from $2 to $10 per Acre.
HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.
2,500,000
Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.
SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR
ARE ENTITLED TO A
FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,
Within Railroad limits, equal to a
Direct Bounty of $400.
Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.,
OMAHA, NE.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!
Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1326 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

WEATHER STRIPS
At 117 West Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED.
All persons who have lost their SEWING MACHINE, of whatever make, by the late fire, to call at the office of the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, No. 247 West Madison-st., in basement, and examine the Simplest, Cheapest Lock-Stitch Machine in the World.
Price . . . . $40.
All parties who have lost their Sewing Machine, of whatever make, by buying from us, will get a DISCOUNT of Twenty-five per cent from our regular prices.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Special Notice.
The world-renowned HOWE SEWING MACHINES (*E. Howe, Jr.*), *have again got into good working order, and have ample facilities for supplying these celebrated machines to the trade of the Northwest.* SPECIAL ATTENTION *will be given to our* CHICAGO CITY TRADE, *and we invite every person about to purchase to call and examine the oldest, best and most reliable Sewing Machine extant. Terms as liberal as are known to the Trade.*
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
J. O. BRYANT, Manager.
GENERAL OFFICE—No. 239 South Halsted-st.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—No. 529 Wabash-av.

Important Notice.
All persons who held a Howe Sewing Machine on lease, and paying for the same in monthly instalments, and who formerly resided in the BURNT DISTRICT, are respectfully requested to call at the Office of The Howe Sewing Machine Co., 239 S. Halsted-st., and give information in reference to the same. You are earnestly requested to give this your immediate attention, as we desire to ascertain whether the Machine was saved or lost.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
239 South Halsted-st.

FURNITURE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
FURNITURE.
Office Furniture, Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Library Furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Mattresses, Bed Springs, &c., &c.
We are now prepared to show our friends and patrons a full assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, consisting in part of the above described articles, all of which we offer
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
OUR STOCK IS ALL NEW AND FRESH and from the best manufacturers and warranted. Call and see us at our new quarters,
No. 322 Michigan-av.
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLEIGH BELLS!
SKATES! SKATES!
AT
J. L. WAYNE & SON'S,
14 North Canal-st.,
Between Randolph and Lake sts.

LIVERY.
The only first-class Livery and Boarding Stable in the Burned District. A fine stock and best of accommodations for 20 to 30 boarders. Parties wishing to buy or sell will do well to call.
H. NEWTON & CO.,
187 and 189 Washington-st.

Floors that Wont Burn!
MADE OF MARBLE,
WHITE & BLACK.
By GEO. BARNEY, SWANTON, Vt.

The Stewart Fund for the Relief of Women and Children.

The Committee appointed by Mr. A. T. Stewart to supervise the expenditure of his donation have decided to have the fund expended by the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, though such agencies as may be decided upon by the committee. Applications of benevolent societies, or individuals for the relief of destitute women and children may be made by letter, or in person, to N. S. BOUTON, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st. Office hours from 1 to 3 p. m., daily. Persons regularly receiving aid from Relief Societies need not apply.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,
The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.
Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

TO BANKERS
And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK?
ROBINSON & SON, 213 East Madison-st.

NOTICE.
Having concluded to discontinue the branch of our house heretofore located in the city of Chicago, the power of attorney given by Perkins, Stern & Co., about May, 1868, to Benjamin Bruce Jr., to sign checks and do other business for us in said city of Chicago, is hereby revoked.
PERKINS & STERN.
Chicago, Nov. 20, 1871.

BURNT PAPER.
Writing Perfectly Restored.
The writing on papers badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, have been perfectly restored by using our
INK DEVELOPER.
More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st.
J. MORRIS & CO.

Lipman's Money Loan Office,
formerly corner Clark and Madison-sts. All pledges not redeemed by the 1st of December will be sold.
A. LIPMAN, 444 Michigan-av.

SHOW CASES.
Three new patented designs, superior to all others. Send for circular. W. H. GROVE, manufacturer, 111 North Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

OLD BOOKS.
The highest cash price paid for old Books and Libraries. Call or address the cheap Book Store.
CHAPIN & CO. 582 Wabash-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Copartnership Notice.
Frederick Millsman has retired from our firm. The business will be carried on under the old name of Henry Oppenheimer & Co., at 190 Broadway, New York.
HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO.

Copartnership Notice.
John A. Ellison, having sold out his entire interest in the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co., to the other members thereof, thereby retires,—the business to be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, who are alone authorized to collect the assets and pay the liabilities of said firm.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Chicago, Nov. 6, 1871.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE CELEBRATED
Dubuque Soft Coal
BASE-BURNER.
A perfect gas- and smoke-burner, economical in [illegible] of fuel; the greatest [illegible] existence. Fire kept [illegible] without replenishing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by Burdett, Smith & Co., Troy, N. Y. For sale by
TILLOTSON BROS.,
Michigan-av.,
CORNER JACKSON-ST.

FEARLESS
Cooking Stove, for Coal or Wood, with or without low Reservoirs.
BRILLIANT
Base-Burner, for small rooms, [illegible]
CHEAP COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,
in great variety, which we offer to the trade at low prices.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,
30 & 32 SOUTH CANAL.

STOVES.
[illegible]
THE ILLUMINATOR.
[illegible]
MAGEE ADVANCE.
[illegible]
TILLOTSON BROS.
[illegible]
FULLER, WARREN & CO.
[illegible]

LIVING AGE.

Littell's Living Age.
[illegible]